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Heath may try new tactics for Ulster

By IAN AITKEN

The Government is now moving towards a major new initiative in Northern Ireland, designed to break the continuing political deadlock and the steady escalation of urban guerrilla warfare.

Decisions appear to have been reached so far. But it is clear that Mr Heath is colleagues now accept that an entirely new situation has developed since troops first went to Northern Ireland, which calls for new measures. It is encouraged in this direction by Opposition leaders.

It is still insisted that there is no question of imposing direct rule from Westminster, at any rate until it has become obvious that all other measures have failed.

Stormont arms reserve police

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Northern Ireland Police Force is to be equipped with guns, and police stations in and around Belfast have been given guard. The moves are increasing police presence in the city.

Police have been in Ulster during the past weeks. The men are part-time basis, for they are paid 45p an hour.

An Faulkner, announcing the move, said that the police "the weapons necessary for protection." At the same time, the Police Federation, the equivalent of a trade union, has been in a search; Lynch, a back page.

It was predicted in the two weeks ago, that the move would be a "step towards a more professional police force" who had been able to use the "back up" of the army. The move, it was said, was not a desire, an intention to depart from the principles, but a recognition of the fact that the Ulster police were no longer able to cope with the situation.

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At Belleek Co. Fermanagh, near the Ulster border, an explosion badly damaged the Carlton Hotel. Troops at the scene were pinned down for three hours by fire which, they said, came from across the border and they had to seek the help of the Irish civil police.

A radar station near Lurgan was wrecked by a bomb after an armed man had ordered the staff out at gunpoint. The station was used by shipping and aircraft over a 500-mile radius. A bank near the town was also destroyed by a bomb.

A funny thing seems to have happened on the way to the Market.

In the earlier episodes of the Great Debate, people were given the sad impression that we were some kind of a lame duck nation limping towards the Community because there was nowhere else to go. We had lost our wings, and needed Europe to teach us to fly again.

Suddenly all is changed. Europe needs us. Now, we are storming in like potential top-of-the-league champions. We are the beginning of the upswing. Mr John Davies—that expert on ducks—assured the Commons yesterday, "I feel confident things are moving in the country's favour," he said.

Though he is too modest a man to imply that he has brought about this magical transformation single-handed, there is also a remarkable change in the performance of the Secretary for Trade and Industry himself. Gone is that hapless decoy figure who used to be floated on turbulent pools to be mobbed by the angry enemy. Now he has mastered the sporting and other rules and customs of the Commons and yesterday he was managing them all with a firm though flexible right wing.

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Cape completes apartheid pattern

From Stanley Uys in Cape Town

AT THE END of an emotional, four-day debate yesterday, the all-white Cape Provincial Council voted 35-16 in favour of removing all Coloured (mixed race descent) voters from the municipal rolls in the Cape Province.

In due course, the eight Coloured city councillors in the Cape will lose their seats—and the political institutions of the whites in South Africa will have been finally "cleansed" of the last vestiges of non-white political representation.

Politically then, the apartheid pattern will be complete—at least in outline. The whites' political institutions will be pure white, and the three non-white groups (African, Coloured, and Asian) will be kept out of their separate institutions.

African political representation in Parliament ended in 1980. Coloured political representation in Parliament ended last year. Now the Coloured municipal vote is being mopped up. That is the end.

The leader of the Opposition United Party in the Cape Provincial Council, Mr Jac de Villiers, yesterday described the ordinance abolishing the Coloured municipal vote as "the most disgraceful piece of legislation ever brought before this House."

Another Opposition speaker, Mr Brian Bamford, said that the Government was "presiding over the liquidation of the goodwill that has existed between the white and brown people." He described the ordinance as "wicked."

Mr Cyril Brett (United Party) said that when members of Mr Vorster's ruling Nationalist Party were "blowing up telephone wires" (a reference to wartime sabotage), the Coloured people were giving their lives for South Africa by enlisting with the South African forces in two world wars. "Today they are emigrating to Australia and Canada," he said.

Coloured leaders have been warning insistently recently that the bitterness of the two million Coloured people is reaching a peak.

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council—an apartheid institution which the Coloured people have been given as compensation for their loss of rights in Parliament and the provincial councils—is rapidly being turned into a base for "brown power."

The pro-apartheid Federal Party, led by Mr Tom Swartz, has virtually lost its control of the council (it only held this control with the help of 26 members nominated by the Government), and a new grouping is taking place on the cross-benches which plans to use this apartheid institution to fight apartheid.

Our Political Staff writes: At Westminster Mr David Steel, the Liberal Whip, asked a question of the Home Secretary to answer next week asking him to expel the two high-ranking members of the South African Bureau of State Security who are now in London. Mr Steel put his question after the Guardian had reported that Gen. Hendrick van den Bergh, director of BOSS, and others were thought to be in Britain.

Mr Steel said last night: "The British Government is being morally it not legally, wrong in allowing these two agents of South Africa's brutal police state to visit Britain. Since they are not British subjects, they would have been obliged to state their intentions in coming to this country. It is inconceivable that members of BOSS are not known to our intelligence services."

The Government has not yet commented on reports on the activities of BOSS in Britain. But when Mr Wilson was Prime Minister, he said that British security did not co-operate with South Africans who wanted to exercise surveillance over South African liberals living in Britain.

"The day after the announcement of the savage sentence of the Dean of Johannesburg is a particularly inappropriate one for such a visit," said Mr Steel. "Since BOSS investigated and prepared the case of terrorism against the Dean, who was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment."



PO plans less for more

By VICTOR KEEGAN and KEITH HARPER

The Post Office plans to abolish 25,000 jobs over the next five years, put up selected prices, and deliberately cut back the quality of collections and deliveries.

The proposals, which have been presented to the Post Office National Users' Council, will weigh heavily on the ordinary consumer. The hush-hush community will hardly suffer at all from the deterioration of service.

The changes have been forced on the Post Office by its worsening financial position and changing habits among letter writers.

Even with the increases, due to start in February 1972, the PO will still have a £150 million shortfall on its five-year statutory target, so further increases are inevitable after the CBI's freeze ends next August, unless the Government foots the bill.

The time of delivery will extend well into the afternoon and there will be a restriction of evening and weekend collections.

The PO's claimed figure of over 94 per cent of first class mail delivered the next day will be reduced by 2 to 3 per cent.

At present the first delivery is completed by 8.30 a.m., but in future only 10 to 20 per cent of mail will be delivered by this time, the rest being spread throughout the day. The PO, which has conducted a survey of consumer desires, claims that social patterns are changing and most people no longer want or need their mail so early.

Between 20 and 30 per cent of second class mail will take a day longer to arrive. Letters posted on Thursday, or late Wednesday night, may not arrive until the following Monday. But the PO believes that the quality of the second class service from Monday to Wednesday will be largely unchanged.

Increased productivity agreements and mechanisation are intended to mean 25,000 less staff by 1978. The PO believes that with normal staff retirements and turnover running at 5,000 a year, the target should be achieved without any serious redundancy problems.

But Mr Tom Jackson, the postal workers' leader, said last night that the plans will put 7,000 postmen out of a job when the scheme is introduced next August.

He accused the Post Office of trying to "hoodwink" the public by not disclosing that postal charges would go up again from next August.

"There is little doubt that charges for first class mail will go up by 1p, and that for second class mail by 1p," he said.

Mr Jackson, who is general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said it was wrong of the Post Office to make the public believe that reduced services was all that was in store for them. He said the proposals meant that for first class letters only about 85 in every 100 would be delivered the next day.

His union intends to make Mr Bill Ryland, Post Office chairman, reconsider the position. He said the plan to reduce staff by 25,000 up to 1978 was just a "pipe dream". Mr Jackson said: "The public is being asked to pay more for less."

will be increased reliance on part-timers. Saturday parcel deliveries will be ended.

A combination of reduced manpower, improved marketing, and productivity could save £160 million by 1978, according to the PO. For the next year at least the £30 million increased revenue will come almost equally from cost savings and price increases.

The proposals have been framed in such a way that the users' council, under Lord Peddie, can choose between accepting a reduced service or maintaining it unchanged at suitable prices.

Last night Lord Peddie welcomed the fact that the PO had presented him with three choices for the scale of 5 per cent increases to be introduced in February, and that the council had been given the option of maintaining existing standards at a higher price.

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Letters of between two and four ounces are to go up to 4p (first class) and 3p (second class). This means that the PO announcement that the ordinary 3p and 2p letters would be exempted from the next round of increases, in order to keep the rises within the CBI's guidelines of a weighted average of 5 per cent, has been qualified. Only first and second class mail weighing up to two ounces will be exempted.

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... by placing your request with our very good friends in Private Radio?

Polluted fish inquiry

A GOVERNMENT inquiry has been ordered into chemical dumping in the English Channel. Trawlermen have netted about 20 10-gallon drums of cyanuric chloride from fishing grounds off the Kent coast. Fish had red patches. A polluted area of one square mile has been put out of bounds.

Pig bins food

A BIRMINGHAM headmistress said yesterday she had found children eating out of pig bins. Miss Violet Legge, head of Benson Junior School, said the children were put on free meals and their parents and the council were told.

Nuclear test

THE PROPOSED underground nuclear test in the Aleutians, which has been sharply criticised by some scientists, may take place at 11 a.m. (local time) on Saturday, said the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Commissioner

MR ROBERT MARK, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed Commissioner. He will succeed Sir John Waterson, who retires in April. Profile, page 13

There once was an ugly Euroduckling...

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Foot's theme—not for the first time, and certainly not for the last—was the need to watch every stage of the move into Europe with the best of eyes. We would tolerate nothing in the nature of "a simple one-clause enabling Bill to abolish Erskine May." Did people realise the change in the nature and power of the Commons that would flow from our entry?

There were Parliaments and Parliaments. Some nations have a different conception of parliamentary democracy from our own. The warning was given with rather the air

celibacy
November 3

هكذا من النحل

Local voters reassure Republicans

from ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 3

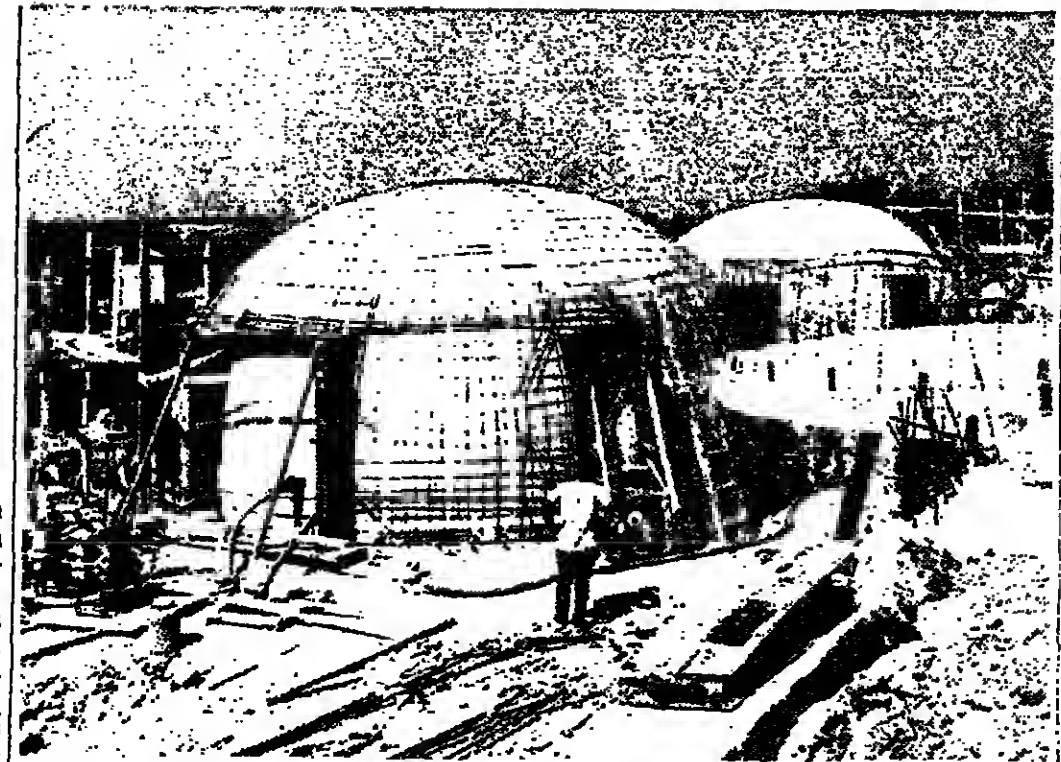
The appeal of law-and-order candidates, the strength of the ethnic vote, and the continued racial polarisation of the cities were reflected today in results of the national elections.

In Philadelphia, Frank Rizzo, known as America's 'cop', swept to an easy victory, making him the third policeman to become mayor of a major city. Cleveland an upset when the Black base constructed by retiring mayor, Carl Es, collapsed and allowed a Republican candidate who campaigned mainly in white areas to take his party City Hall for the first time for 30 years.

While these results will bring to the White House who been predicting that their future lay with disaffected hard-bat ethnic voters, Nixon has little to do about outside the cities.

Mississippi, as was expected, Charles Evers, the black to run for the governor in the state's history, was pumpped by his moderate Democratic opponent, Am. Waller. But more important for 1972 was the victory in Kentucky of the erratic candidate, Wendell who recaptured the governorship for his party with a campaign of Nixon's 'mic' policies. Despite though it may be, mistake to read too much into the results, for local issues are likely to predominate in off-elections. But Boston's Mayor Kevin White, who beat back the challenge of Mrs Louise Day Hickie, is of her strength and the vote by riding on his record of achievements in the four years.

Our years. A nationally significant or not, of the most interesting were undoubtedly in



New look on the kibbutz. Round concrete houses, cast in an expanding mould, are replacing many traditional buildings. Speed of erection is the main asset of the new style houses, seen here being put up at Kibbutz Tel Yosef

Chi scents revolutionary era of change

Peking, November 3

Mr Chi Peog-fei, China's acting Foreign Minister, said here tonight that the world was in an era of great change, with one of two super Powers "finding it more difficult to engage in truculent acts manipulating the United Nations and international affairs."

Speaking at a Foreign Ministry banquet for countries that supported Peking's entry to the UN, he added: "An increasing number of countries are determined to become masters of their own destinies. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution. This has become an irresistible trend of the world today."

Together with countries that love peace and uphold justice, China would struggle for the defence of national independence of the State and the sovereignty of various countries, and for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Mr Chi reiterated that the Chinese people were determined to liberate Taiwan and were opposed to United States and Japanese reactionaries' "subverting activities" to create one China and one Taiwan, and engineer an independent Taiwan.

Cblao Kuan-hua, head of China's UN delegation, asked what he would try to achieve, replied: "We are happy to do what we should do."

He moved from table to table smiling and raising his glass to acknowledge the toasts of ambassadors accredited here to his success at the UN.

The only woman delegate, Miss Wang Hsi-jung, deputy protocol director at the Foreign Ministry, a diminutive but forceful woman in her early thirties, appeared taken aback when approached by journalists.

Speaking through an interpreter, she said sternly: "I am not prepared to give a press conference. I think the stand of our Government is very clear."

Red Guard wall posters during the cultural revolution named Miss Wang as Mao Tse-tung's niece and diplomats here say some Chinese officials have acknowledged she is related to the Chinese leader.

All the members of the Chinese delegation were present at the banquet except the Ambassador in Ottawa, Mr

Huang Hua, who is to be China's permanent United Nations representative and Security Council delegate.

Mr Chian said that the date of the team's departure had not yet been decided. But the non-Chinese sources said that it would leave for New York next week.

Diplomats noted tonight that the Chinese team for New York is composed of politically sophisticated diplomats of wide experience around the world.

Such a delegation is bound to have high appeal among developing countries at the UN and it is difficult to imagine other than that the Chinese will shake up the organisation in taking the leadership of the countries of the third world.

Squeeze put on Rhodesian freedom groups

From our Correspondent: Dar-es-Salaam, November 3

President Nyerere and President Kaunda are to meet at Mbala—formerly Abercorn—in North-west Zambia tomorrow, reliable sources said here tonight.

The Tanzanian and Zambian leaders have met regularly and informally either at Mbala or at the Southern Tanzanian town of Mbeya for a number of years for what are generally described as "routine exchanges," but on this occasion their get-together is likely to be of greater significance. According to sources here, the main topic will be an attempt to reach a common position over the question of the Rhodesian liberation movements.

In the past both have supported the two movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity—the Zimbabwe African National Union and Zimbabwe African Peoples Union. But some weeks ago a new dimension was added by the formation of the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Froliz) which aimed to be a united front of both ZANU and ZAPU.

It is clear that Froliz has not so far achieved this objective, and in Dar-es-Salaam today all three movements have offices. But it is equally clear that the Zambians in particular are leaning away from support for ZANU and ZAPU and looking for Froliz.

Frustration At the weekend in Lusaka, Zambia, police broke up a ZANU meeting called to denounce Froliz. The Tanzanians, by allowing Froliz to open an office here, would also seem to have indicated their position.

It is in fact through frustration with ZANU and ZAPU, whose inter-party rivalry in exile has led to open clashes and who through leadership

3,000 flee soldiers

From a Special Correspondent

Blantyre, November 3

More than three thousand Africans have fled into Malawi from Mozambique, where many claim atrocities have been committed by Portuguese soldiers. Mrs Nankhoma Josamu, of Nankhoma village in the Tete area, said that Portuguese soldiers arrived suddenly a few days ago and ordered the villagers to run away as fast as possible.

She said that while they were running five Portuguese aircraft flew overhead and strafed them with machine guns. Mrs Josamu said: "Some were killed and others were hurt."

Portuguese helicopters landed shortly afterwards to take away the wounded, but the remaining villagers hid in the bush before beginning a three-day walk to Malawi. They moved by night and slept under cover during the day.

Mrs Josamu's story was supported by other refugees in separate interviews. All refugees interviewed said that they had fled from the Portuguese troops, and not from fighting between the security forces and guerrillas belonging to Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Many of the refugees admitted that they had helped Frelimo guerrillas in the past with food and shelter, but said that on this occasion, none was in their area.

While food supplies were being ferried to the refugees, the Portuguese Embassy in Blantyre has said it "accepts full responsibility for the refugees and is doing everything possible to help them."

Asked about the allegations of atrocities, a Portuguese spokesman added that while some soldiers occasionally "carried out deeds beyond their commitments" it would not be right to generalise.

Premier rebukes Prince Bernhard

The Hague, November 3

Biesheuval, the Dutch Minister, told Parliament today that he had rebuked Bernhard for "disdainful remarks about the Dutch parliamentary system."

Under the Dutch Constitution, the Government is responsible for royal acts and pronouncements, so the Prince cannot be personally called to account for the remarks made in the interview.

Parliamentary quarters noted that Mr Biesheuval, while forbidding contacts between royalty and publicity media and they stipulate that they should be organised and supervised by the Netherlands Government Information Service. Sources said that neither the information service nor the Prime Minister had been informed.

Lake Maggiore clean-up drive

Italy's judicial authorities have stepped up their campaign against the poisoning of the country's lakes and rivers by open ing a judicial inquiry into the pollution of Lake Maggiore, legal sources said yesterday.

Twenty-two industrial firms suspected of discharging illegal substances into the lake will be investigated during the inquiry, though no charges have yet been brought.

slav constitutional reforms have failed to assuage Croatian demands for autonomy. DAN MORGAN reports

Unrepentant nationalists

incidents of regional and governmental have been reported in Yugoslav press during Tito's extended visit to Belgrade.

Constitutional changes decentralised Federalism were introduced in reduce tensions between the country's constituent republics and the decision-making process.

Over the demands for autonomy did not. On the contrary at a meeting in Zagreb were heard for admission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations.

At 1,000 Zagreb University students gave valuable support to Dr Hrvoje Sosis who led the Croatia capital should set up its own "bank and send one governor to Washington to get its share of World Bank credits intended for Yugoslavia.

as close to a break-up as any voiced at a public gathering since entered a period of self-censorship. Serbs and Croats are the two major groups in Yugoslavia and among them is a growing nationalist movement. student meeting was also led by Marko Veselica, a young Croat economist, and from the Croatian nationalist Party for his view only two months Veselica has continued to sit in the university assumed to have the tacit approval of the more militant

wing of the Croatian League of Communists. The Belgrade press quoted him to the effect that car and tractor factories in Serbia would quickly set up their own banks and not draining off foreign exchange earned in Croatia. Zagreb newspapers made no mention of Veselica's presence at the meeting.

The meeting itself was denounced in fairly mild terms in an editorial in the Zagreb newspaper "Vjesnik" which attacked the Sosis platform as "separatist" and "in nobody's national interest." It said separatism meant a "tragic end to Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations."

The growing militancy of the Zagreb University student leadership on behalf of Croatia rights has put the local party in an awkward position, since the party itself has permitted very wide leeway for ventilating national feelings. The students here have challenged the party directly by rejecting the proposed amendments to the Croatian Constitution supported by the Zagreb leadership.

Dr Vladimir Bakarić, a Croat leader who has identified himself with the Titoist concept of Yugoslav unity, has been accused in the student press of selling out national interests. Hardly anyone in Croatia has spoken up in his defence. Miko Tripalo, who has won popularity by asserting Croat interests, has made no move to condemn the students. He sits on the 23-member Federal Presidency, headed by Tito. The Federal executive committee, or governing Cabinet, Post.

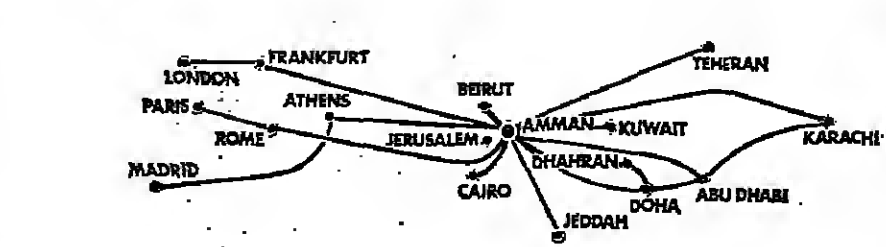


"I designed their clothes because I was inspired by their country's vision." Carven. Paris.

When Madame Carven designs an airline's uniform it's always an event. In the case of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, it was a special event. Following her visit to Jordan, she was inspired by the airline's record and also by the country and its people. She wanted the uniform to be practical, comfortable and beautiful and also to reflect the subtle shades of the golds and reds of the countryside, the vivid colours of the national dress and the warmth of the people.

Madame Carven provided the perfect answer—and added to it the natural elegance that has become her hallmark. The Alia uniform, like the all-jet fleet of Caravelles and latest Bneings, the multinational pilots and hostesses, the intercontinental service in flight and the impeccable maintenance, is another example of the airline's determination to deserve its crown. That's why in eight short years Alia have grown so fast their routes now span

three continents linking a score of cities from Frankfurt to Jeddah and from London to Karachi.



Alia deserve their crown

THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

177 Regent Street, London, W.1.
Tel. No: 01-734 2557

Triple obstacle bars way to European trade settlement

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, November 3

The six members of the Common Market still cannot agree on a negotiating mandate for a trade agreement with the neutral countries of EFTA. Britain and the three other entry candidates were supposed today to have been consulted on the mandate, which would then have been formally adopted by the Six Foreign Ministers on Monday. It does not now look as though negotiations with Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, and Austria — as well as with Portugal and Iceland, the two remaining EFTA members — will begin until next month.

Pompidou to hear Bonn's case

From HELLA PICK: Bonn, November 3

President Pompidou has accepted Chancellor Brandt's suggestion for an early meeting between them. The two principal topics will be East-West questions and the international monetary crisis.

The French acceptance, confirmed at today's Cabinet meeting in Paris, is all the more welcome here since many German officials are arguing that, while Germany's position is flexible, it is up to the French to break the deadlock in the European community's efforts to adopt a common negotiating position on the realignment of currencies.

Although the EEC's Finance Ministers meet at Versailles tomorrow, there is speculation here whether Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, has adequate negotiating powers. M. Pompidou is thought to take a personal hand in the monetary crisis, both because he has wide experience as a banker and in order to claim the political glory when a successful formula is found.

Of course, German officials admit that in the process Herr Brandt may also put Professor Schiller into the background, but they deny that there is any political similarity between the Giscard-Pompidou and Schiller-Brandt relationships.

The Germans appear to agree with France that a settlement of currency problems on an international basis must have priority over currency arrangements with Europe, and that there is little point in trying to fix EEC parities except in the context of a general realignment of currencies. But so far, the Germans argue, the EEC has not found a serious basis for negotiations with its trading partners.

Professor Schiller will make the same point when he comes to London next Tuesday to talk with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He seems to believe that Britain is waiting to see what party changes the EEC countries propose before saying what should happen to the pound. But the Chancellor's decision in the context of the existing economic and monetary situation and will not try at the same time to win some advantage for the pound to pay for the cost of EEC entry. An adjustment of the pound, to meet that problem might have to be considered later, but should not enter into the present series of international negotiations.

Last week's meeting between M. Giscard and Mr. Schmidt produced nothing new, and the Germans would be genuinely, though very pleasantly, surprised if the

British say in EEC

From our Correspondent, Brussels, November 3

From November 10, Britain's status in the eyes of the Common Market will be something more than a mere candidate for entry. Between that date and the day she joins, Britain will have a say in formulating Community decisions.

This was agreed today at deputy level negotiations between Britain and the EEC. Regulations agreed after November 10 will not

be subjects for negotiation in the entry talks. Although the procedure laid down for mutual consultation between the four candidates and the existing members of the EEC is somewhat vague, there is confidence on the British side that no real difficulties will arise.

Much of the time over the next month will be taken up by technical, but nonetheless eminently practical issues.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, submitted to the nearest newspaper, address of the sender, may be telephoned (01-234 5678) or sent to The Guardian at 21, John Street, London W.C.1. (01-234 5678). ENGAGEMENT and MARRIAGE announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable for insertion if they are not acceptable for the day before.

BIRTHS
COWLEY. On November 2, 1971, to KAREN (nee MacKenzie), and JOHN, a daughter. Mrs. Cowley, 10, North Street, London W.1.

DEATHS (continued)
JONES. On November 3, 1971, at his home, 10, North Street, London W.1, after a long illness, Mr. JONES, aged 78, a retired teacher, died. He was the husband of Mrs. JONES, nee Smith, and the father of Mrs. JONES, nee Jones, and Mrs. JONES, nee Jones. He was buried in the churchyard of St. John's Church, London W.1, on November 4, 1971.

ENGAGEMENT
ASH-SILVER. The engagement is announced between Mr. ASH-SILVER, a son of Mr. and Mrs. ASH-SILVER, and Miss SILVER, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SILVER. The wedding will take place on November 10, 1971, at St. John's Church, London W.1.

DEATHS
DICKIE. On November 3, 1971, at his home, 10, North Street, London W.1, after a long illness, Mr. DICKIE, aged 78, a retired teacher, died. He was the husband of Mrs. DICKIE, nee Smith, and the father of Mrs. DICKIE, nee Jones, and Mrs. DICKIE, nee Jones. He was buried in the churchyard of St. John's Church, London W.1, on November 4, 1971.

Memorial Service
SADLER. A Memorial Service for Mr. SADLER, a son of Mr. and Mrs. SADLER, will be held at St. John's Church, London W.1, on November 10, 1971, at 11.00 a.m.

Flowers from Friends of Inter-Community Relations
Flowers from Friends of Inter-Community Relations, 21, John Street, London W.C.1, Tel. 01-234 5678.

After 20 years of continuous Conservative rule, most Australians appear to be getting ready for a change of Government, the external ramifications of which could be considerable. A change of democratic politics is that parties lose elections rather than win them. Seemingly no Government anywhere in the world to the past two years has done more to ensure its own defeat than has the present Australian Liberal-Country Party coalition.

An election can now be delayed for no more than 14 months, and the coalminers are already laying very short odds that there will definitely be a change. Gough Whitlam, leader of the opposition Labour Party — the self-styled "man of destiny" — is already assuming the mantle of de facto Prime Minister. It is Whitlam himself who can take much of the credit for the present shambles of the ruling coalition.

Undoubtedly, Whitlam has brought new respectability to the Australian Labour Party. He was elevated to the party leadership in 1967 and immediately set about the political destruction of the then Prime Minister, the late Harold Holt. Whitlam was well on the way to achieving his aim when he lost his life in a tragic drowning accident three and a half years ago.

Holt's Government, in spite of a huge parliamentary majority, was on the defend-

Australia set for change

By BARRY WILSON

sive against the Whitlam onslaught, and on the Prime Minister's death it searched its ranks for a new leader tough enough to counter the challenge. The result was the emergence of the then little known war-scarred John Gorton. Gorton proved, however, to be far tougher on his Government colleagues than on the Labour Opposition. Obstinacy and ineptness split the party's ranks, and in the 1968 election a swing of more than 8 per cent took Labour's Whitlam within an ace of victory.

Things for the Government have gone from bad to worse. Since then, Gorton was finally removed earlier this year and the new Prime Minister, William McMahon, has had to contend with a succession of ministerial sackings and resignations. The country's booming economy has flagged. The vital wool industry faces its worst crisis in nearly a century, and external developments have tested the credi-

bility of Australia's foreign policy. A Gallup Poll in September showed only 37 per cent of the electorate satisfied that McMahon was doing a good job. The current feeling among observers is that if Labour cannot win next year, then they'll probably never win.

Perhaps the most dramatic changes that a different Government in Australia would bring are in the external relations field and, ironically, it was the United States which presented Whitlam with the great foreign affairs coup of the year — ironic because the present Australian Government has based its entire foreign policy on cosy relations with the U.S.

Indeed, Holt's best remembered — and regretted — commitment to the alliance with the U.S. was Australia's involvement in Vietnam was: "We're all the way with LBJ."

In late June this year, Whitlam headed an unprecedented Labour Party dele-



Mr Gough Whitlam

gation to Peking. The Liberal-Country Party Government has fought every election since the war on a platform of the threat from an aggressive China, and Whitlam's trip was vilified by Mr McMahon and his colleagues as a threat to the country's security and a serious threat to the alliance with the U.S. The attack on Whitlam mounted as the well-publicised tour progressed. Then, just a day or two before the Labour leader's return, President Nixon announced his own plans for a Peking visit.

A polished speaker, and an able hand, Whitlam is a shrewd man of ideas. His detractors, however, note dangerous impetuosity and an arrogance that ultimate power has not yet illuminated. But he is undoubtedly a man of strength and will. He obviously looks forward to taking his place on the world stage, a role he has long destined himself for. — F.W.E.

Nixon's men pass muster

Washington, November 3

The American Bar Association today gave its backing to President Nixon's two nominees for the Supreme Court as the Senate Judiciary Committee began an inquiry into their suitability for the positions.

In the case of Mr. William Rehnquist, 47-year-old Deputy Attorney-General, three of the 12 members of the ABA vetting committee gave only qualified approval, saying they felt that his qualifications did not make him eligible for their highest rating.

The committee gave 100 per cent support, however, to Mr. Lewis Powell, a prosperous 64-year-old lawyer from Richmond. They said he met high standards of professional competence, judicial temperament and integrity.

The ABA verdict enhances the already strong prospect that both of Mr. Nixon's nominations will be approved by the Senate, although opposition by Negro and civil rights groups to Mr. Rehnquist's appointment make it probable that, in his case at least, the appointment will not go through without a fight.

Neither Mr. Rehnquist's nor Mr. Powell's name was submitted for ABA approval before the President announced the appointments. The Administration reacted angrily when the names of six earlier candidates were leaked to the press after being submitted to the ABA, and the Attorney-General made it clear that the practice of seeking ABA advice would cease. — Reuter.

Sudan frees 90

The Sudanese Interior Minister has approved the release of 90 people arrested after the abortive coup in May. This is the second group to be freed within one week. At the weekend 42 prisoners were freed.



Mrs. Sonia McMahon, wife of the Australian Prime Minister, is escorted by President Nixon as she arrives for a state dinner at the White House.

Threat to freedom

Addis Ababa, November 3. Emperor Haile Selassie said that the colonial situation in Africa was at a critical stage when he spoke at a state banquet last night for President Nouri of Sudan who is spending six days in Ethiopia.

He added: "Not content with entrenching themselves ever deeper in their fortified

Gulf States look to own defence

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The Persian Gulf States yesterday took preliminary steps towards looking after their own defence, as far as their limited resources permit. Reports from Sharjah, in Trucial Oman, said that a defence organisation had been formed to be responsible for the Trucial Oman Scouts after the British Government hands the force over to the United Arab Emirates.

The 1,700-strong Scouts are the best-trained force among the Gulf States. It was raised in 1953 from local recruits, and with British officers, and served to protect oil survey parties and to keep the peace between rival emirates. With the British presence in the background at Sharjah and Bahrain they were effective in preserving local stability and in particular in the crisis over the Bahraini oasis in 1955, and in fighting on the borders of Fujairah and Ras al-Khaimah in 1969.

The Scouts are not the only local force, so producing a homogeneous defence organisation likely to be complicated. Bahrain and Qatar, the two fully independent States outside the Union, have forces of about 1,000 and 1,500 men apiece. Qatar has some tanks and artillery and a squadron of Hunter aircraft. Bahrain's force is more of the nature of a national guard.

Even if these several forces were to set aside traditional inter-State rivalries in order to

cooperate the total force mustered would be little more than a trip wire in comparison with the forces of the neighbouring countries.

Britain has withdrawn its last troops — December 18, according to Cairo Radio — the Persian Gulf will be, for the first time for many centuries, without the established presence of a foreign Power. The area's defence will then depend almost exclusively on the armed forces of Iran (161,000 men), Iraq (94,500), Saudi Arabia (38,000), and Kuwait.

This new organisation will take over defence affairs which, under treaty, are looked after by Britain until the end of the year. In March this year the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, upheld the Labour Government's 1966 decision to withdraw all forces from the Gulf by the end of 1971, and to end the treaty arrangements with nine states under which it handled their defence and foreign affairs.

After Bahrain and Qatar declared independence earlier this year, six of the seven Trucial States (Ras al-Khaimah, Bahrain, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain, Fujairah and Dubai) announced in July their intention to form the Union of Arab Emirates. The defence organisation is being set up by a British, Colonel F. de Bruijs, who commanded the Trucial Oman Scouts from 1964 to 1967, and who was later British military attaché in Cairo.

His status is that of an employee of the Union — which is yet to come formally into existence — and not of the British Government. It is hoped that this defence organisation will be self-financing, unlike the Scouts, which were mainly paid for by Britain. It is understood that Britain would be prepared to help with the training and equipment of the Union's defence force.

PERSONAL

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, can be telephoned (01-234 5678) or sent to The Guardian at 21, John Street, London W.C.1. (01-234 5678). Year copy (minimum two lines) should reach us by 2.30 p.m., two days before insertion date. Post number charge 50p.

THE ANKLE MARRIAGE BUREAU
has now moved to Lancaster Building, 10, North Street, London W.1. Tel. 01-234 5678. We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing, shoes, hats, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand electrical appliances, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand books, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand records, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand toys, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand games, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand sports equipment, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand garden furniture, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and second-hand household appliances, etc. at very low prices. 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We also have a large stock of new and second-hand baby accessories, etc. at very low prices. We also have a large stock of new and

HOME NEWS

Bill provides for press to hold shares in local commercial radio

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

Newspapers will be allowed a share in local commercial radio, but music and record companies will be excluded under the Government's Sound Broadcasting Bill published yesterday.

The Bill, to establish up to 60 local commercial radio stations in Britain, coming in 1973, leans heavily on the 1964 Television Act setting up commercial

its first purpose is to the functions of Independent Television Authority. It is estimated that the staff of the IBA will be by about 150. As commercial TV, the new will own the transmitters point programme con-

Bill empowers the Govt to lend the IBA up millions towards setting network. The Govern- ment left many details to be in the IBA. There indication on the exact of stations, their range, method of selecting con-

White Paper, "An Service of Radio" being published in mentioned three alterna- tively of supplying a service to commercial an extension of Indepen- television News — the

Cabinet deciding shape of Market legislation

By MICHAEL LAKE

Government's legislative time to take Britain's Common Market is to be as concise as possible, without being so detailed as to provoke dangerous parliamentary

ment sources were yesterday that the has not yet finally to present the legisla- tion to the House. A decision is expected to be before Christmas.

problem is how to what is legally neces- sary to what is politically acceptable. An attempt to sweep into Europe under a set of blanket clauses, cause reaction not only about Party but among its own members. Many of whom are constitutionalists. The Government must also be that as the Labour bet rebellion fades, the

firm promise fish

our own Reporter

fishermen delegation to see the of Agriculture yesterday an attempt to prevent non-payment of Britain's fishing rights. The fear that when Mr Rippon resumes EEC negotiations in Brussels on the will concede the limit.

Fishermen won no from the Minister, as Prior. But Mr E. the secretary of the's Organisation Society, Minister had told them thing definite was likely out of Tuesday's

light word of cheer, Mr said, was the Minister's that proposals on reported to have been Brussels had not been the British Government proposals were that in an Community, Britain fish her six-mile limit years and then for a eight years with the of other Community

Minister had, however, out that if the present limits were retained in ence of an agreement Britain had signed the of Accession, this would rely temporary position. negotiators are now a slightly stronger Mr Hanley said last

er comment, page 12

State aid for churches

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches correspondent

Church of England is to ask the Govern- ment State aid to help preserve hundreds of ancient churches. The submission, which prepared by a working under the chairmanship Bishop of Rochester, Dr ay, will first be sent to nominations for their u. The Anglican case benefit all the churches, ether, it is estimated here are about 2,500

A Government grant of £2 millions a year for the next 10 years could transform many of them. It is understood that the Government would like to help, but on a strictly inter-denominational basis.

Most of the buildings concerned are small and isolated, and are used by only a few worshippers. They include parish churches, nonconformist chapels, and Quaker meeting houses.

Dr Say and his working party are expected to tell the Department of the Environment that the ancient buildings are part of the nation's heritage and that without State help they could fall into disrepair.

The pillage of British Churches, page 13



After-lunch story—with the Chief Rabbi, the Cardinal, and the Archbishop

Help for Wales

As part of the Government's £160 million programme of capital expenditure on public works in the development and intermediate areas, the Secretary for Wales, Mr Peter Thomas, has given his approval to schemes worth a total of £2.3 millions.

The projects, chosen for their social and educational value as well as for the additional employment they will create, include: new nursery schools and classes (£12 millions); other educational projects (£300,000); day nurseries, social centres for the elderly, homes for children and the mentally handicapped (£500,000).

Cardinal denies his habits are saintly

CARDINAL HEENAN rebuked Malcolm Muggeridge at yesterday's Foyles lunch for undertaking "the first step in the process of my canonisation." Insights by the co-editor of "Punch"—given in a review of the cardinal's autobiography, "Not the Whole Truth"—into the prelate's saintly habits were rebuffed; he said that he ate little because of indigestion, and his early morning vigils are caused chiefly by insomnia.

On only one aspect of the book was Cardinal Heenan prepared to give the whole truth. It was written, he said, because he refused to submit to a biographer about his childhood. This was the proposal put by the publishers when the cardinal persisted in his view that a biography should wait until after his death.

The only alternative was an autobiography, "which gives an opportunity to say some things not possible in sermons or pastoral letters." As a penance for flattery the cardinal accused Muggeridge of seeing ecumenism as "a sell-out." But he extended thanks to dignitaries of the Church of England, Archbishop Ramsey—"he probably thought a couple of hours here an easier way out than several hours reading the book"—and to Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi.

TUC is snubbed by big union

By KEITH HARPER

The £50,000-strong General and Municipal Workers' Union yesterday snubbed the TUC by deciding to defer any decision on de-registration until early next year.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, has already circulated unions telling them to come off the Government's new Register established under the Industrial Relations Act by October 1. Any union which ignores this request will have to explain why, but Lord Cooper, the G.M.W.U. general secretary, said yesterday that he did not think that it would be called to Congress House to explain its decision.

Lord Cooper, who was speaking after a special congress of the G.M.W.U. had decided by 332 votes to 40 to defer a decision, denied that the union was defying the TUC. "We have not said that we will register or de-register. We have said that we want to look at the whole package being offered under the Act."

Lord Cooper had already put it on record that he personally thinks "his union should register, and he emphasised this viewpoint when he declared that he did not see de-registration as an integral part of the TUC's non-cooperation policy.

Defamation writ

Mr Martin McLaren, Conservative MP for Bristol North-west and a barrister, has issued a writ against Mr John Ellis, his Labour opponent at two elections, alleging defamatory comments at a Labour Party meeting. Mr Ellis, a member of Bristol City Council and former MP, is contesting the case.

Now! London & Edinburgh introduces the insurance plan that swept America. £100.00 a month tax-free* cash whenever you go into hospital

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER
Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month!
ALL AGES ELIGIBLE—EVEN IF YOU ARE OVER 65!
NO SALESMAN WILL CALL—
ACT NOW—THIS OFFER MAY NEVER BE REPEATED

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover all these outgoings. Think... what would you do if you were in hospital and didn't get paid for a few months, or even a few weeks? How would your family manage? What would happen to your savings? We believe we have the answer in our EXTRA CASH PLAN that relieves you of worry when the terrible financial threats of illness or accident occur.

Pays you £100.00 a month tax-free*
In cash whenever you have to stay in hospital
What a blessing it is when you know you have £100.00 in cash coming in every month when you have to go into hospital. You get your £100.00 a month in cash—tax free*—as long as you are confined in hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness even for life, if necessary! Now, this plan from London & Edinburgh enables you to enjoy this protection at once. The first month's cover for your entire family is just 10p. Then, you may continue at London & Edinburgh's regular rates.

The added protection you NEED!
All benefits of this £100.00 a month plan are paid directly to you, in cash, in addition to any Company, Union, National Health, BUPA or PPP benefits you receive. You are free to use these tax-free* payments in any way you see fit. Private medical care, rent or mortgage repayments, to replace your savings, or to cover any other expense you can think of!

We can never cancel your policy!
You can rely on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! In addition, your rates can never be changed unless there is a general rate adjustment on all policies in this series.

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash for each accident or illness which puts you in hospital. Cover for accidents begins at once. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter.

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash regardless of age, even when you're 65 or over—and even for life. And, of course, you collect your benefits from the very first day you are in hospital, whether for sickness or accident.

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash if a child covered by the policy goes into hospital through injury or illness. Cover begins the very first day in hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS £400.00 a month in cash in hospital when both husband and wife are in hospital at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in hospital—and covers you even for life, if necessary.

PAYS up to £1,000.00 in cash for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

Double Cash Accident Benefit

If you and your insured wife are in hospital at the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an extraordinary double cash benefit. You receive not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. Your wife receives not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. That's £400.00 in cash payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to £1,000.00 in cash for these accidental losses

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit

Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 2 years only.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Fills the gap in State Benefits

London & Edinburgh now offer you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States, because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of one million a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

Act now to assure the fastest possible cover

As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

Here are your premiums

The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to enrol yourself, your wife and any family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue one policy in this series for each family.

Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0.65
18-39	1.00
40-54	1.30
55-64	1.55
65-74	2.00
75-84	2.70
85 & Over	3.35

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrolment) will never increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN, the only way we can change your premium is if we change it for all policies in this series, it has nothing whatever to do with how much or how often you collect from us or your advancing age.

Act NOW—"later" may be too late!

Just 10p covers you and your family

Time is precious! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

*The concessionary practice of the Inland Revenue is not to tax insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

Here's all you do to receive your policy:
1. Complete this brief Enrolment Form. 2. Cut out along dotted line and POST WITH 10p.

OFFICIAL ENROLMENT FORM 8-1254-2-09

LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QN Telephone: 01-686 0837/8/9
for the EXTRA CASH PLAN

Name (Please Print) MR. Christian Name(s) _____
Address _____
Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
List all family dependants to be covered under this Plan (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

No.	Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Day	Month	Year
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

I hereby enrol in London & Edinburgh's EXTRA CASH PLAN and am enclosing 10p as the full first month's premium to cover myself and all other Enrolled Members listed above. Neither I, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or insurance cover due to reason of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing health and accident conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature _____ Date _____

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
We will send your London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN policy by post. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor or some other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we'll promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

John W. Dennis
Director
London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd.

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Call for grant to fatherless children

By JACKIE LEISHMAN

An allowance for children of one-parent families, equal to the basic national insurance, unemployment benefit and similarly financed by the State, is one of the main recommendations made by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child in evidence to the Finer Committee.

The council wants its Children's Aid Allowance (Chaid) to be paid "as of right and irrespective of earnings" to the children

Limit on noise a 'fraud'

By our Correspondent

Restrictions on night jet flights from Luton Airport were described as a "fraud" immediately they were announced yesterday. Airport officials claimed a "dramatic decrease" in night flying. Instead of the 4,955 night landings and take-offs demanded by airlines, there will be "only" 4,500.

But departures, which make most noise, will still rise from 1,500 a year to 1,800. Luton Airport committee chairman, Councillor Vivian Dunnington, said: "There is a dramatic decrease. We think this is a striking breakthrough."

Mr Bill Shorter, spokesman for Luton and District Association for Control of Aircraft Noise, said later: "The airport committee fondly assume this will be received as a gesture of concern over their monstrous noise machine. In fact, it is yet another charade based on mathematical manipulation. The statement brings no hint of alleviation of the noise nuisance and only confirms it will become substantially worse. The 4,500 night movements next year will be a substantial increase over this year's limit of 4,000 which was an all-time high."

Luton Corporation hopes the gesture will impress the Government when it considers its planning application for a £25 million airport expansion which is bitterly opposed by anti-noise groups.

The author of Chaid is Miss Della Nevitt, a member of the NCUMC's legal and social policy committee. She believes that the present supplementary benefits system encourages women to stay out of work, but that Chaid, an allowance paid irrespective of earnings, would enable those mothers who wanted to do so to work full-time.

The important new elements of the scheme are: that each child would obtain financial support as of right—and that legal right is transferred from the parent to the child; each father contributes according to his means on a national scale approved by Parliament; and not according to the individual assessment of a magistrate's court, and the state becomes the agent of payment, so that the allowance can be drawn from the Post Office.

The council's evidence also draws attention to the special problems associated with school-girl mothers. It recommends that pregnancy in a very young mother should be seen as one of the hazards of growing up and not as an incident to jeopardise her future career and development. She should always receive education from the local education authority during her pregnancy.

The NCUMC also recommends: setting up family courts to deal with divorce, annulment, separation, maintenance, affiliation, custody and access, paternity and adoption; dropping the terms "bastard" and "illegitimate" in law and legal documents and substituting "natural child"; more education in human relationships for boys and girls, in order to attack the roots of illegitimacy.

ILLEGAL child-minding among West Indians has reached the scale of "a national emergency," says the organisation Priority Area Children in a report published today.

It estimates that at least 80,000 West Indian children—half of those in Britain—are being illegally minded, often in overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions which "must seriously damage their future educational chances."

The survey says "pirate nurseries," which are discovered only when a minder is prosecuted or a paraffin heater overturns, appear to have mushroomed because of economic pressure on West Indian mothers to work.

"The mothers have no choice," says the author, Mrs Sonia Jackson, a local authority social worker. "They are society's victims and their children may be tomorrow's problem adolescents. These children are being educationally stunted every day—left in cramped rooms with no toys or stimulus, during their most formative years."

There are no official estimates of the number of illegal West Indian minders. The group bases its claim on evidence from three sources:

1. Consistent evidence that two out of three West Indian women work, compared with under 50 per cent of the total female population.

2. Earlier studies by doctors, social workers, and health visitors, mainly of child-minding in West London and Birmingham.

3. Its own fieldwork in Notting Hill and Liverpool.

In Notting Hill the study had no difficulty in locating illegal minders, through asking people in the street. They found a small flat in a dilapidated house, where one West Indian woman was tending five children. She charged £3 each a week.

"The children seemed lethargic and responded to the presence of strangers with little more than startled glances. There was not much room for them to move around and virtually no toys. It was a sad scene rather than a horrific one."

Mr Jackson quotes an Islington health officer as saying: "There must be an underground sea of children being minded by non-registered minders."

She says that so far no research

has been done on possible connections between child-minding and educational backwardness. But she believes it may be linked with the high proportion of West Indian children in special schools.

Research projects should be started to measure the scale of illegal minding, she says. The projects should also include tracking down minders and helping them to start play schemes and outings.

The group believes that the ill-effects of illegal minding—although common to several deprived groups—are "most serious" among West Indians. Minders evade registration because the law restricts them to tending only three children, which does not allow them to earn enough. The long-term remedy is more nursery education, says the report.

Priority Area Children, which until recently called itself the Association of Multiracial Playing groups, is attached to the Advisory Centre for Education. The change of name is to enable the group to win its interest in educational priority areas.

The illegal Child-Minders. A report by Sonia Jackson, for Priority Area Children. Published by the Cambridge Educational Development Trust, £1.

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Already Shelter, Child Property Action, the Family Planning Association, the Junia Hospital Doctors' Association, the Society for Mental Health, the Birmingham Public Health Department have all they will attend.

Yesterday, Mr Don Grove, divisional officer, said that the union was willing to use "its normal trade union methods" to pressure. He rejected suggestions that such action would infringe the Industrial Relations Act because of its political nature. "This issue is not political," he said.

"We have 50,000 members in this region who have repeatedly shown that they are concerned with the standards of health care and the lack of collaboration between the different parts of the health service."

Early targets for the pressure group are likely to be the narrowing of the gap between the social services and health service, and the social problems affecting geriatric medical care.

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Rail menu

The range of meals offered by British Rail's Western Region restaurant cars is to be extended next Monday to include a daily price of £1.10 for lunch and £1.25 for dinner with unchanged, but menus will include prawn cocktail, d'oeuvres and liver pâté.

Model hurt at Quant show

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A Glasgow police superintendent has been suspended from duty after an incident in a public-house, was reported to the police.

Up-line defended by Minister

The decision to transfer historical railway records from York to London is defended by Lord Eccles, the Paymaster General, in a letter to Mr Robert Redmond, MP for Bolton West. He says that the Record Office at York is small; the York records are looked at by an average of only two visitors for each working day. The cost of dealing with each inquiry might therefore

amount to about £10. It is not feasible for the Public Records Office, which is assuming responsibility for the records, to man an outstation catering for such a small collection of paper for such a small usage.

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Lord Eccles says that the material at York Records Office, such as timetables, Board of Trade reports and railway periodicals, which is not appropriate for treatment as historical records, will be handed to the new national railway museum at York.

Mr Cuckney said the volume of tonnage handled in the first nine months of this year was higher, even leaving out oil, in which traffic remained buoyant. Industrial relations had markedly improved, with stoppages in the nine months down by two thirds from the previous year. And unaudited results so far this year were not discouraging.

He hoped that unless there were "untoward events" in the rest of the year—and in that context the American dock strike was not helpful—the results for the financial year 1971 would justify payment of supplementary interest as provided for under the Act.

Under the terms of the Act of Parliament, the company is required only to pay 70 per cent of the interest due, but could

make a supplementary payment if it justifies it.

Mr Cuckney said, however, that he would not like that statement to be misleading, or for it to be thought the financial troubles were over. The emergency measures, the beneficial effects of some of which were non-recurring, and the relief given by the act were, as intended, giving the necessary breathing space. This would be used to make a major reappraisal of the prospects and to establish a sound base so that a definitive scheme of capital reconstruction could be put before stockholders by June, 1973.

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In addition, 1972 was likely going to be difficult, probably because of the temporarily with the major forth project coming "stream" but not fully aware its keep. "This great venture essential so that the port provide the most modern facilities and be fully competitive the future, but no project this size is likely to pay its in the first year of operation he said."

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Helmet that took a year to build

By our own Reporter

THE British Museum has made a new and accurate reconstruction of an iron and bronze helmet (above) found in the Sutton Hoo ship-hoard.

The Anglo-Saxon royal ship dating from the seventh century AD was excavated at Woodbridge in Suffolk in 1939.

A conservation officer in the department of medieval and later antiquities at the museum devoted a year's full-time work to the reconstruction. Radiography showed the true dimensions of the cap of the helmet and of the face-mask. Armourers at the Tower of London are making a working replica of the helmet, which was probably coloured white, gold, red, and black.

The reconstruction has been put on display in the King Edward VII Gallery of the museum.

A 2,000-year-old Celtic sword, found by a skin diver in the Thames, was described yesterday as "a very exciting discovery." The sword was found on Sunday by Mr Fred Clark, of Station Road, Theale, near Reading. It is nearly 3ft. long and is being given preservation treatment at Reading Museum, where it will be displayed.

Mr Thomas Gwatkin, museum director, said: "It is an exceptionally beautiful example of Celtic craftsmanship and was probably owned by an aristocratic Celtic warrior."

Mr Peter Ripman, for one of the defendants, suggested that if a widow had remarried a rich man before the court hearing, the judge could not exclude that from his mind. The possibility of a wealthy marriage would also have to be taken into account. There would have to be evidence about it and possibly about the prospective stepfather's attitude towards the children. "That might well be distasteful."

Mrs Fox's husband, John, aged 31, a toy salesman, died in an accident on the A1 at Blyth, Nottinghamshire, on October 13, 1966. Mrs Fox sued her husband's employers, Sidney Ross (Holdings) Ltd, of South Molton Street, London, and the van owners, Norman Grant Motors Ltd, of Crescent Road, Woolwich, London. Both defendants denied liability.

Model hurt at Quant show

A model, Anne Goddet, aged 20, was injured yesterday when a screen toppled at the Mary Quant knitwear show in London. The start of the show—at a café in Great Queen Street—was treated for a head injury by Alexander Plunket Green, Mary Quant's husband, said a screen had fallen into the models' changing room.

Suspension

A Glasgow police superintendent has been suspended from duty after an incident in a public-house, was reported to the police.

Up-line defended by Minister

The decision to transfer historical railway records from York to London is defended by Lord Eccles, the Paymaster General, in a letter to Mr Robert Redmond, MP for Bolton West. He says that the Record Office at York is small; the York records are looked at by an average of only two visitors for each working day. The cost of dealing with each inquiry might therefore

amount to about £10. It is not feasible for the Public Records Office, which is assuming responsibility for the records, to man an outstation catering for such a small collection of paper for such a small usage.

The balance of advantages was clearly in favour of incorporating the records now at York with those in London, where students and scholars may conveniently consult them all at one place.

Lord Eccles says that the material at York Records Office, such as timetables, Board of Trade reports and railway periodicals, which is not appropriate for treatment as historical records, will be handed to the new national railway museum at York.

Mr Cuckney said the volume

of tonnage handled in the first nine months of this year was higher, even leaving out oil, in which traffic remained buoyant. Industrial relations had markedly improved, with stoppages in the nine months down by two thirds from the previous year. And unaudited results so far this year were not discouraging.

He hoped that unless there were "untoward events" in the rest of the year—and in that context the American dock strike was not helpful—the results for the financial year 1971 would justify payment of supplementary interest as provided for under the Act.

Under the terms of the Act of Parliament, the company is required only to pay 70 per cent of the interest due, but could

make a supplementary payment if it justifies it.

Mr Cuckney said, however, that he would not like that statement to be misleading, or for it to be thought the financial troubles were over. The emergency measures, the beneficial effects of some of which were non-recurring, and the relief given by the act were, as intended, giving the necessary breathing space. This would be used to make a major reappraisal of the prospects and to establish a sound base so that a definitive scheme of capital reconstruction could be put before stockholders by June, 1973.

The results for 1971 would have to be looked at against the background of that year and the

emerging prospects for it. The background included a special factors as the last of 1971 per cent port that since the crisis, the achievement of cost reductions is unlikely to be fully repeated and the effect of the being "from an obligation repay matured bonds, now £9.5 million, except special cases."

In addition, 1972 was likely going to be difficult, probably because of the temporarily with the major forth project coming "stream" but not fully aware its keep. "This great venture essential so that the port provide the most modern facilities and be fully competitive the future, but no project this size is likely to pay its in the first year of operation he said."

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of tonnage handled in the first nine months of this year was higher, even leaving out oil, in which traffic remained buoyant. Industrial relations had markedly improved, with stoppages in the nine months down by two thirds from the previous year. And unaudited results so far this year were not discouraging.

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Tied' wages to be studied

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The manoeuvrings towards adoption of "threshold" of living agreements in bargaining moved a step at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council when the TUC and the CBI agreed to examine the practical implications in more detail.

The NEDC has drawn up a technical system of thresholds—under which an increase in wages is linked to a rise in productivity. The system is designed to be a long-term solution to the problem of inflation.

Frank Figueres, director of the NEDC, said the CBI and TUC had agreed to study the system in detail. He said the system was designed to be a long-term solution to the problem of inflation.

Frank added: "This is a critical examination of a new concept. We are not yet at the stage of finding a panacea. Nobody should interpret this as a step towards incomes policy."

Yesterday's development follows talks on the subject between the "four wise men," Campbell Adamson, Sir John Allen, Mr Vic Feather, and Mr John Eazard.

The fact that the CBI and TUC have agreed to study the system is seen as a sign that the Government is moving towards a more radical solution to the problem of inflation.

Party for whites and Sikhs

There are to hold a party at Hampton with a coalition of all the guests to be white. The party is planned to run coach for white old-age pensioners who live near their homes.

The town has had a bad reputation for racism for some time. The party is being held to show that the town is now a more welcoming place.

Mr. Singh, a member of the local council, said yesterday: "Some racials say we do not want to know anything about this. This is wrong. We want to come with the English and the party is the first step. We tell everyone that hands are offered in ship."

There will be no Indian food on the menu for the people who come to our party. They might not like food, so we shall give a typical English meal."

A man who has been to arrange the party is Mr. Garbett, chairman of Springfield Residents' Association. He said: "This is their own idea. A wonderful gesture of ship."

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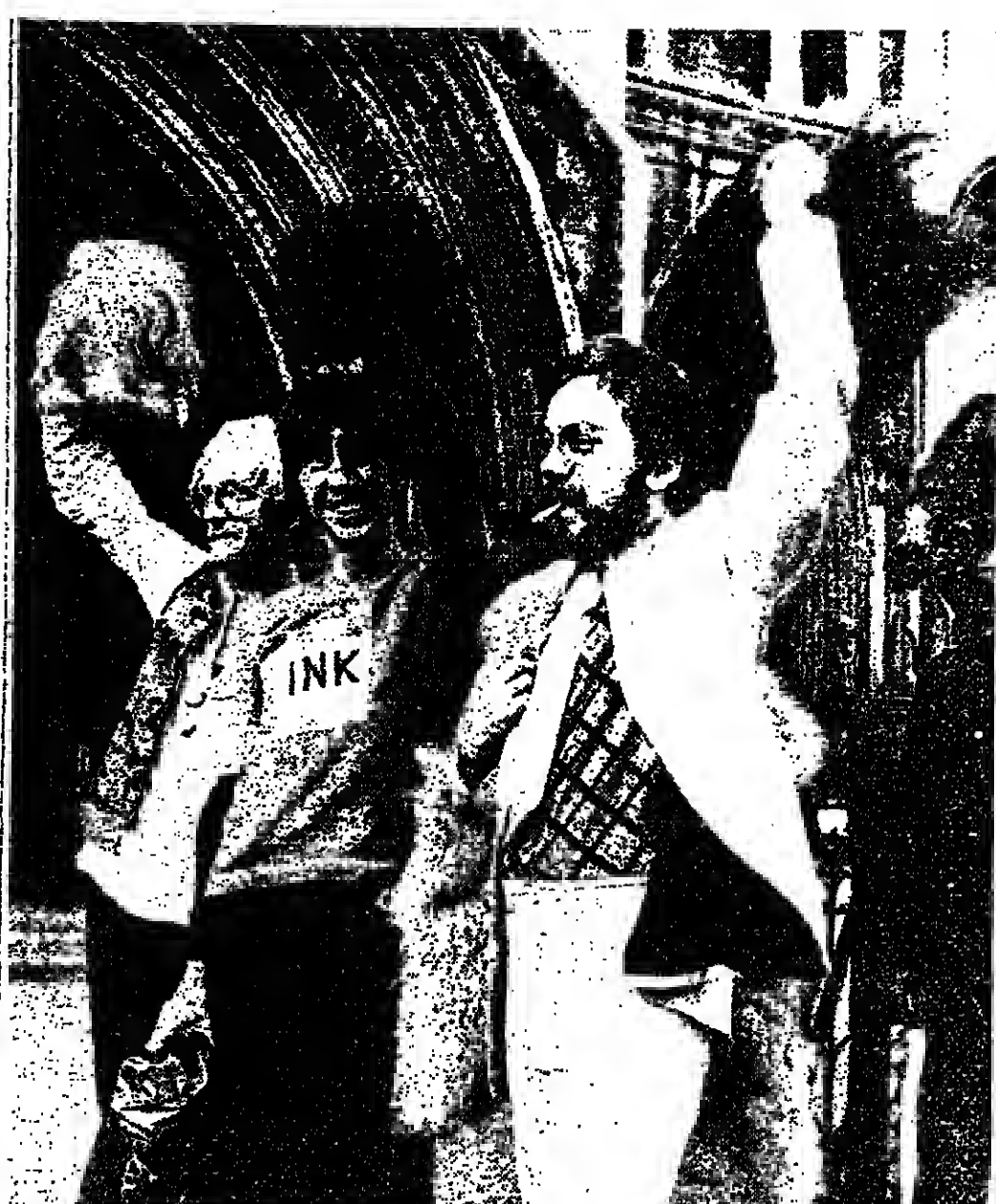
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Architects' plea for minorities

The Royal Institute of British Architects has told the Government that its Code of Industrial Relations Practice does not fully reflect its earlier undertakings to protect the rights of minority groups of workers, including professional employees.

The Industrial Relations Act will prove inequitable if some specific safeguards are not associated with it to protect the position of employees who have an obligation to uphold a professional code of conduct, RIBA says.

RIBA says it "warmly supports" a statement in principle in the Code of Industrial Relations asserting that employees who belong to a profession with a recognised code of conduct have an obligation to comply with that code.

"The Institute does not accept the view that the inclusion of this principle necessarily obviates the intention that the sole inhibition on an individual's freedom to take industrial action should be his contract of employment since, if both parties so wish, specific reference to the obligations placed upon him by his professional code of conduct can be written into his contract. The RIBA considers that such a reference would be appropriate in these circumstances."

It is obviously imperative, RIBA adds, that the Commission on Industrial Relations should have at least one member with specific responsibility for ensuring that the views and requirements of professional institutions are given adequate attention.

Appeal for greater publicity in planning

The new local authorities must have public relations officers to facilitate participation of the public in planning, the Royal Institute of British Architects has told the committee which is looking at management aspects of reorganised local government.

Architecture, planning, and environmental matters have become particularly susceptible to public criticism, and accordingly they need to be well publicised in advance with plenty of opportunity for public comment, RIBA says. "A public relations officer is essential."

It also suggests that in some cases the new county authorities may be able to provide architectural services to some of their districts on an agency basis. The districts, which will be responsible for housing, could otherwise establish their own architects' departments, where the building programme was large enough, or could use private architects.

All three arrangements would be valuable according to circumstances, RIBA says, but it adds: "We wish to warn particularly against the setting up of small architects' departments where there is an inadequate house-building function or other work to support sufficient staff."

It also advises that proper forward planning will be needed to set up the new authorities and select staff, and that there must be proper continuity of the activities between the old and new authorities.

"Although we believe that the Government is already aware of this problem, it has received insufficient attention in earlier reorganisations."

In some, particularly urban, authorities, there are good arguments for combining the services of architecture, land-use planning, development control, the integration of road transport, and many engineering functions in a multi-disciplinary department, RIBA says. One way of appointing a director of environmental services would be to rotate the post between all the chief officers concerned with the environment.

By our Correspondent

Alderney and its 1,680 people take a step towards greater independence today when nominations for the three additional members of the island's parliament will be accepted. The election will take place on November 20. The island authorities claim that the three extra MPs are needed to shoulder the extra work involved in running more of its own affairs.

In November 1967 the Alderney parliament decided that, unless concessions were made, EEC entry would be catastrophic. It has asked the British Government to be excluded from any agreement unless special terms can be negotiated for Alderney.

The three additional MPs will bring membership of Alderney's parliament to 12. The increase has been agreed by the Privy Council and Guernsey, which since the last war has been responsible for running certain services—taxation, education, health, and police. These services will in due course become the sole responsibility of Alderney. The island has already appointed its own policeman.

A final decision on EEC membership will not officially be taken until the British Government tells Alderney the results of its attempts to negotiate special terms.

By our Correspondent

Hair-raising editors

The three "OZ" editors—James Anderson, Richard Neville, and Felix Dennis—were released on bail on August 9.

They are all appealing against their conviction at the Central Criminal Court on August 5 of publishing an obscene and indecent article—"OZ 28, Schenkels' Issue".

They are also seeking a reduction in their sentences. Anderson was sentenced to 12 months and Dennis to nine. Neville was sentenced to 15 months and recommended for deportation.

OZ Publications Ltd., fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £1,200 costs, are also appealing against conviction and sentence.

Mr Mortimer said yesterday that the defence submitted that the trial judge (Judge Argyle, QC) had never managed to

John Mortimer says 'OZ' trial judge made 78 mistakes

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The judge in the "OZ" obscenity case had seriously misdirected the jury on matters of law and fact, Mr John Mortimer, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday. He said that there were 78 grounds for appeal: 14 on matters of law and 64 on matters of fact.

Mr Mortimer was appearing on behalf of the three editors of "OZ" who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in August after being found guilty of charges under the Obscene Publications Act. Mr Mortimer told the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, who was sitting with Mr Justice James and Mr Justice Bridge, that the trial judge had misdirected the jury as to the definition of obscenity.

He had misdirected it as to the weight to be attached to the evidence about the likelihood of material within the magazine depraving and corrupting. "And he never put to them the defence that although much of the material dealt with sex and drugs the effect would not be to make those matters attractive, but in many cases to make them unattractive," he said.

The three editors—James Anderson (32), Richard Clive Neville (29), and Felix Dennis (24)—were released on bail on August 9.

They are all appealing against their conviction at the Central Criminal Court on August 5 of publishing an obscene and indecent article—"OZ 28, Schenkels' Issue".

They are also seeking a reduction in their sentences. Anderson was sentenced to 12 months and Dennis to nine. Neville was sentenced to 15 months and recommended for deportation.

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Mr Mortimer said yesterday that the defence submitted that the trial judge (Judge Argyle, QC) had never managed to

communicate to the jury the vital defence that obscenity, under the terms of the Obscene Publications Act, meant only that which had a tendency to deprave and corrupt. But the "total defect" of Judge Argyle's summing up was that he had imported into the definition of "obscene" the classical definition of "something that should not be shown in public." He had also told the jury that in the dictionary "obscene" was defined as "repulsive, loathsome, filthy, and lewd."

When the jury had returned to ask for guidance about the meaning of the word "obscene," the judge had added another meaning—"indecent."

Mr Mortimer said the effect of these various definitions had been "totally to confuse the jury."

He also contended that Judge Argyle had never said that although some of the material was concerned with sexuality and drugs, the effect would not be to make those matters attractive but would be "aversive" in character.

Mr Justice Bridge commented that he would "have to know a certain amount of jargon before you understand what it was all about."

Mr Mortimer added that, for example, the cartoon of a schoolmaster engaged in homosexual contact with a boy would have "a repulsive, aversive effect."

Instead of depraving and corrupting, it would dissuade from homosexual conduct and make it revolting. Also, a number of letters in the magazine had stressed the dangers of LSD.

The Lord Chief Justice commented that there were certain features in the magazines which were "clearly aversive." But he thought that the reader's attitude might vary according to whether he looked at a particular feature or at the magazine as a whole. Lord Widgery said the court had never (since the Obscene Publications Act of 1959) had to consider what was a collection of different pieces as opposed to a novel.

Mr Mortimer also said Judge Argyle had told the jury that it had to look at the magazine as a whole, but later he advised, "Just look through the pictures alone. Don't worry about reading it through and see whether you think it obscene."

The judge had referred to expert witnesses for the defence as "so-called experts."

The hearing continues today.

Sevenside visit

Members of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution will visit Sevenside on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to examine pollution problems at first hand.

Union's threat stops ball

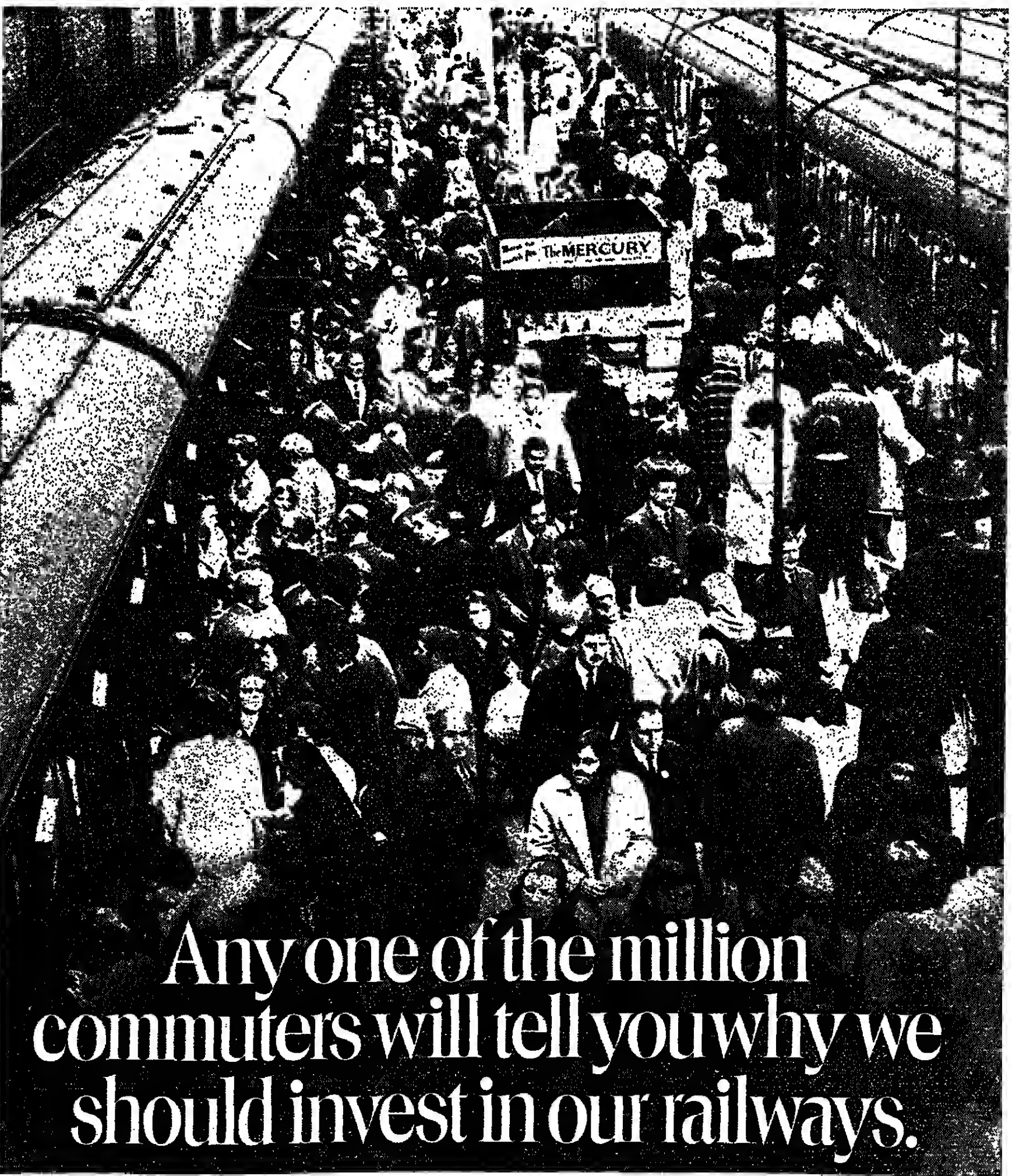
By our Correspondent

Christchurch British Legion in Hampshire has cancelled a special fund-raising Poppy Day ball after threats of being declared black by the Musicians' Union. The branch had accepted the free services of an 18-piece band to play at the ball, in aid of the Earl Haig Poppy Day Appeal, for which 300 £2 tickets had been sold. The money has been refunded.

When the local union branch at Bournemouth heard that a non-union band was planning to perform for nothing, it asked that a union band be employed at normal rates. It also said that if the use of non-union bands continued, the Christchurch Legion would be "put on a special notice and declared 'barred to union members'."

The Legion branch secretary, Mr Fred Wilton, said yesterday: "We were aiming to make about £150 for the fund as a special effort because it is the 50th anniversary. Now we have lost about £35 on advertising and printing costs. We were not trying to do anyone out of a job, but this band offered its services free and we saw nothing wrong in it, as it was a charity event. We are very shocked about the union's attitude and feel bitter about it."

The union secretary, Mr Bill Collins, said the union was concerned that by using a non-union band the Legion would be depriving members of a job. "If the band had joined the union they could have applied to our committee to play for nothing at the ball. But it did not want to be bulldozed into joining."



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PARLIAMENT

Davies dismisses Wilson's gloom

John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said he was commissioning a professional study into Clydeside and resources with a view to finding out about industry which a purchaser was to be found.

On the second day of the Queen's Speech, Davies dismissed the gloomy forecast expressed by Mr Wilson on Tuesday. After referring to improvements in several of the economy in the quarter of the year, he said it did not sound like a gloomy forecast.

He is one of continuing with the unsettling which are evident in the economy of the last half of the year and the first half of 1971. He said a credible degree of recovery was possible.

There were no signs of a recession in the two main industrial factors — low investment and a disorganised high level of unemployment. There were signs of a recovery, although the recovery would be "agonising".

He said the reinforcement of regional policies to overcome regional problems by action was both well and likely to evolve.

We are very keen to put our experience to the service of the Commission for our own self and for the Commission as well.

He hoped shortly to see the indications he had at the end of last year. He was thinking of the Commission. The proposals strengthen the Commission's interests, and the Commission to stop the practice of the purchaser's rights. He said the Commission would be avoided by sellers. He said the Commission would be avoided by sellers.

He said the Commission would be avoided by sellers. He said the Commission would be avoided by sellers.

There might be other provisions. With the support of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, he had commissioned the study of the Clyde yards' resources. The PA Management group had taken this on and he hoped its report would be available early in the new year.

Mr Davies told Mr William Ross, for the Opposition, that there was not likely to be a significant degree of redundancies between now and the reports.

He went on to say that in August, the "two share-holders" of Cammell Laird Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd. — the Government and the Laird Group — decided that a change in top management was needed. Two very able men had been taken on as chairman and managing director and their first task was to appraise the company's future.

They considered greater confidence would be given for it to be carried out thoroughly and deliberately if they had access to stand-by financial facilities of £3 millions over the course of the next year or so. I have decided to give them this facility.

He accepted the recommendation of the Bolton committee of inquiry on small firms, published yesterday, that a small firm's division should be set up within his Ministry. He also accepted that a Minister should be designated as responsible for small firms — Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Under-Secretary.

Mr Michael Foot, for the Opposition, said the Leader of the House, Mr William Whitely, had a unique responsibility to ensure that the rights of the Commons were protected during the course of the Common Market legislation. Mr Foot said he did not deny that measures taken by the Government of the day were bound to have some effect some time. But it

ing the bill to abolish Erskine May.

He asked whether there would be a separate bill on value added tax and whether MPs would be able to examine the whole matter in detail.

The more I look at VAT and the way it operates, the more I think that when it comes to the committee stage, with the best will in the world, we will have quite a job to make a silk purse out of this sow's ear.

Turning to the coal and steel industries, Mr Foot said that, as he understood it, once Britain signed the treaty of accession it would include a signature which affected the allegiance of the coal and steel communities. Clearly there would have to be one, or possibly two bills dealing with the rights which the Commons could exercise over the coal and steel industries. The tin plate industry was another subject which would have to be gone into carefully.

He spoke of the vast change to the nature of the power of the Commons, which would flow from entry into Europe. "Now we have a situation where legislation on a whole manifold series of matters is to be passed by a Council of Ministers which in my belief is not qualified to pass legislation. And they are going to present it to this House and say to us that we cannot change a comma."

He went on: "Some of us thought the Prime Minister's answer on this subject was extremely disappointing. But he (Mr Foot) intended to protect the rights of Parliament. It isn't a game; it isn't a joke. It is putting hurdles in the way."

He asked for an undertaking from the Leader of the House that "all this nonsense about having an enabling Bill and no second Bill is purely a piece of flimflam on the part of the Prime Minister... not to be taken seriously."

Mr Foot said he did not deny that measures taken by the Government of the day were bound to have some effect some time. But it

Mr Davies... prospects bright

had taken the measures desperately late.

Either of two developments could take place. It would be that unemployment would come down to the figure of 600,000 under Labour, a figure which many people were not prepared to tolerate; it could take two or three years to get back even to the intolerable total of 800,000. Or, what was just as bad, there could be a boom organised by the money released by the dispensations of the Treasury in conditions in which the unemployment figures would not fall much below 800,000.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said he believed the Government would be judged over the next year on three major issues: its ability to bring down the "intolerable" level of unemployment; its ability to secure the passage of EEC legislation while having regard for the rights of Parliament; its ability to restore peace in Northern Ireland and get the goodwill of all the communities there.

Mr Thorpe suggested the setting up of a Scottish Oil Development Corporation which could oversee the question of pollution from the sociological point of view. Under Government supervision, it could take over future negotiations and have credited to it from the Treasury "at least 50 per cent of the oil revenue which may be ploughed back in Scottish investment designed to give employment."

Dealing with Northern Ireland, he said: "One gets the feeling of helplessness. For whatever reforms are introduced, however many more troops come to the province, terrorism and rioting still continue. What I think is depressing is that time and again it is not until the breakdown of law and order that reforms are introduced."

£50 M for ore search

By CHRISTINE EADE

The Government is to make available £50 millions to help prospectors of tin, potash, copper, zinc, gold, and other non-ferrous metals from land and the Continental Shelf.

Under the Mineral Exploration Bill, which was published yesterday, prospectors can borrow up to 85 per cent of the cost of exploration. The Bill will get its second reading later this month. The Government hopes to recover the money when the resulting mine proves productive.

The mine operators no longer have to prove that there is a market for their minerals before they get any money. But the new loans are not inconsistent with conservation policy. The Department of Environment will still have to grant planning permission.

Mr Peter Walker, the Environment Secretary, has refused permission to prospectors on conservation grounds, as in the case of BP's application to drill for oil in Yorkshire. He also ordered miners in Yorkshire to take special care when getting rid of effluents from potash.

The main non-ferrous ore being mined in Britain is tin. A little lead and zinc are produced as by-products of fluorapatite mining in Derbyshire. Two tin mines operate in Cornwall, and a third will start production there soon.

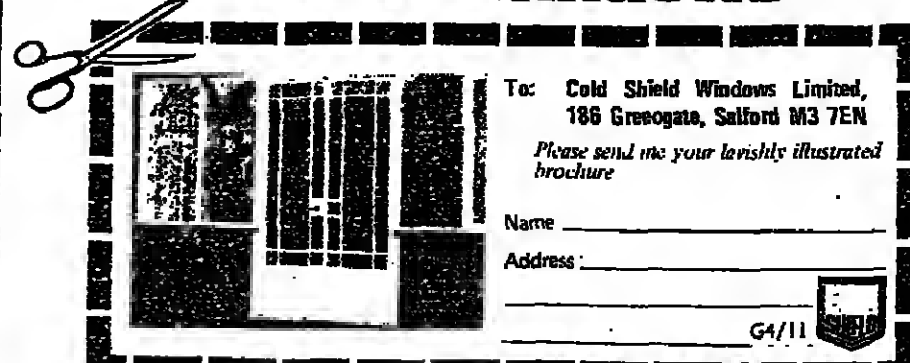
The revival of interest in mining minerals in Britain is the result of world conditions and the development of new exploration and extraction techniques.

Saving the bacon

Pressure on Britain's bacon curing industry to cut back on over-production is having an effect, Mr James Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, announced to the Commons in a written reply.

He said that the arrangements for subsidy payments would continue for a further three months, when the situation would again be reviewed.

Cut out draughty old French windows

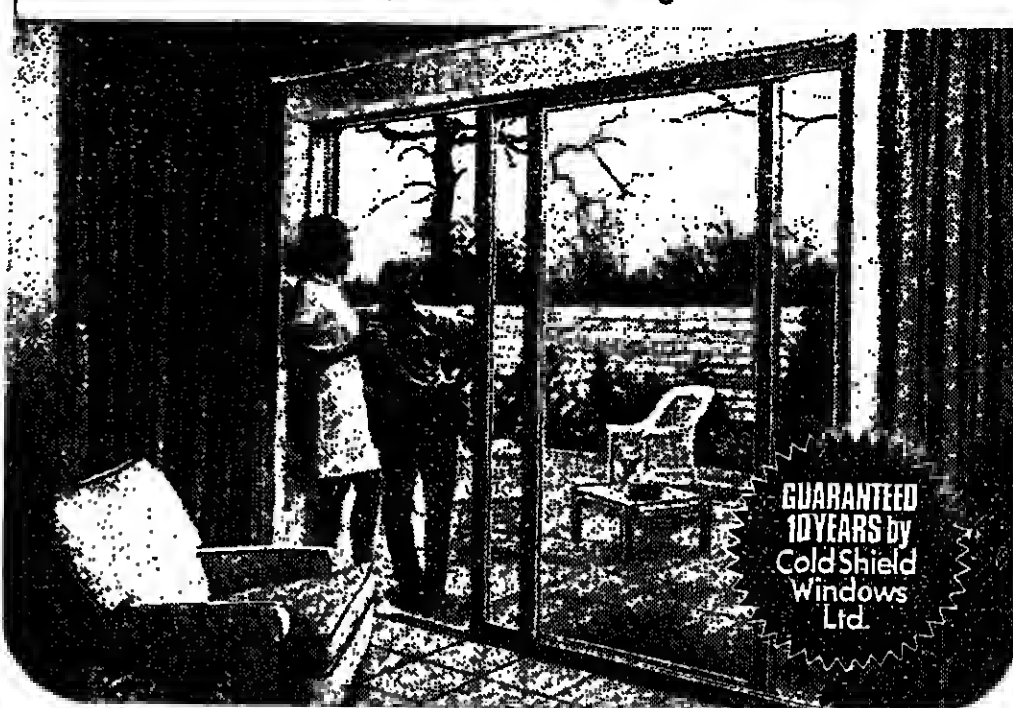


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Cold Shield
walk-thru
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Larrington sees light in a sombre world

Picture around the world was "pretty sombre" Secretary of Defence, Larrington, opening the day's debate on the Speech in the Lords.

He added: "Yet there is a light which could be seen in the future of the world. One significant change in the international scene had been the vote in the United Nations to admit the People's Republic of China. I do not know if that is one more hopeful sign, but it is a sensible and rational move. As China's growth, it would not be to find a solution to the world's problems. Peking played its part in the international community. It is determined to make a contribution to the reduction of international tension. But we are not in a position to find a solution or, therefore, we shall not find a solution. It is a long experience in the East and our position is not one of superiority. We are trying to find a way along with our

Over the past few weeks, large numbers of known IRA men have been wanted list had been arrested. The figure for the past two weeks alone was 126. Large quantities of ammunition and arms had been found which included automatic weapons and snipers' rifles.

These successes had not been a matter of luck, they had been achieved by following up the latest information when it was still fresh. This steady attrition to the IRA manpower



Lord Carrington... rays of light

her hopeful sign has been increasing. It is a sensible and rational move. As China's growth, it would not be to find a solution to the world's problems. Peking played its part in the international community. It is determined to make a contribution to the reduction of international tension. But we are not in a position to find a solution or, therefore, we shall not find a solution. It is a long experience in the East and our position is not one of superiority. We are trying to find a way along with our

and supplies was bound to undermine their capacity to keep up the fight and would also lead the terrorists to wonder where the information had come from.

"I do not know how long it will take finally to finish this emergency. In the process it will almost certainly be that we shall see much more bloodshed and even an extension of it to this country," Lord Carrington said.

Lord Chalfont from the Opposition front bench, said it would be encouraging to be assured that the Government would analyse closely the implications of the radical new situation in the UN following the entry of China and that whatever other people might do, the British Government would pursue an imaginative and vigorous policy towards a government which, by the end of this century, was likely to control the destiny of about one-third of the world's population.

Lord Chalfont said the Government's policy towards the Soviet Union was strangely lacking in vision and imagination. The banding of the expulsion of Soviet diplomats had been "less than adroit," he said.

"The timing and technique used were, to say the least, a notable example of diplomatic incompetence. It is surely time the British Government began to dispel this impression by taking positive steps to make free time manufacturing nail this was intelligence possible." It was no good saying

that it must be held without pre-conditions while we went on making our own pre-conditions.

Lord Chalfont spoke of the "blatantly racist regime" of South Africa, and warned that it could not rely on any future Labour Government to fulfil any agreements into which the present British Government might enter.

"There will be a most violent opposition in this country to any concessions to Mr Ian Smith based on weakness or compromise. I ask for an unequivocal assurance that this Government is still committed to the Six Principles and that there will be no contemplation for an instant of agreement not based on those principles."

Lord Chalfont, speaking of his own visit to Northern Ireland, said: "For my own military experience, I can think of no army in the world which would have conducted itself as our men have done, in what has now become an open urban guerrilla warfare."

Lord Trevelyan said we should prepare to move towards the establishment of a permanent East-West security commission operating in parallel with the US-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks. It could work without publicity or propaganda and could talk out any dangerous situation which arose.

Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) said the values and standards people really believed to be important for civilisation depended more on the NATO alliance than on any other alliance in which Britain was engaged.

Lord Brockway (Lab) said the five-year sentence passed on the "Deaf and Dumb" largely on the basis that he had been helping families of prisoners, was arousing probably greater opposition than had ever been expressed in South Africa. For our Government to be silent about what is happening to a British citizen is an absolute disgrace."

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh said: "A United Ireland, one way or another, is bound to come. It has got to come, and the longer we put it off, the more expensive, in both life and money, it is going to be."

"We shall not stop the IRA thugs murdering people. He said that 34 soldiers had been killed this year and he recited the names of those who would do a bit of murdering of the IRA. "As I arrived here today, I was handed a letter from a retired officer asking if I would appeal to the Ministry of Defence to allow some old boys like him to join up in order to do something."

Lord Clifford said: "Think of the expense. We spend, gross, £350 millions a year in Northern Ireland. We subsidise factories which are burned down. We assist public works, which are blown up, and we give the people National Assistance so that they can use free time manufacturing nail bombs and grenades."

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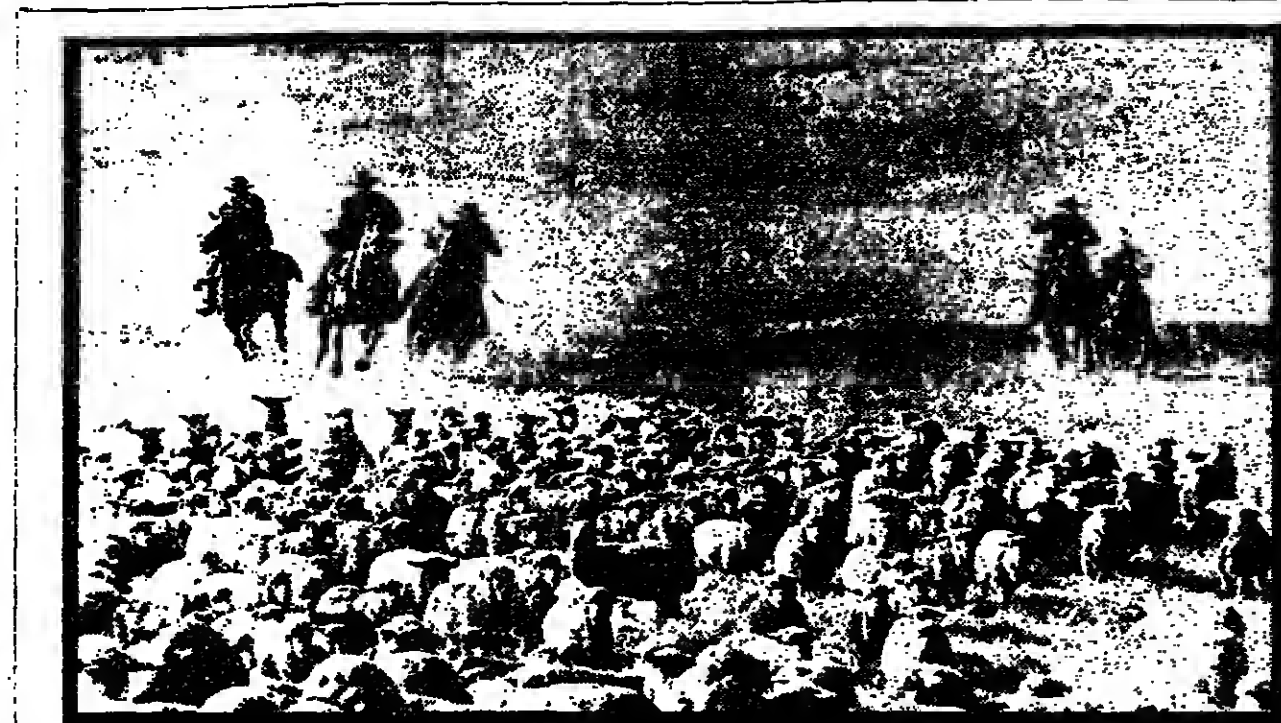
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WESTERNS, says Peter Fonda, are the way Americans tell their parables. If that's the case, and I'm sure it is, a lot of directors working with the genre now should read their bibles more. The films tend to get daffier as their makers get more ambitious. Certainly the two examples on view this week, Peter Fonda's heavily symbolic *The Hired Hand* (Plaza, AA) and Blake Edwards' interminably philosophising *Wild Rovers* (ABC Two, AA) would be much better movies if they had the gumption to tell their parables straight. Instead, we are treated to such plangent underscoring that it is impossible to invent a single parallel oneself. It's all done for us.

"The Hired Hand" opens with a pastoral representation of the River Styx, moves on towards the Loss of Innocence, remorselessly pursues some of the more obvious rituals of Greek and Kabuki drama and then ends up saying: A man's gotta do what he's gotta do. What, one wonders, was all the fuss about? But one mustn't be too unkind. Mr Fonda, a sincere and charming soul, is obviously trying very hard to relate and all this there lies, albeit half hurried in slow motion and tricky montage, not a bad old story at all. The moment his humans stop being symbols, they begin to look distinctly alive.

Three saddle-tramps, two veterans and a boy, dream of Shangri-La but arrive at a way-station where the boy is killed in a brawl over a woman and the men exact revenge. One of them (Fonda) decides after the experience to go back to his deserted wife. The other (Warren Oates) tags along but leaves when the couple are settled. He is caught by the boy's killers, Fonda tries a rescue and a bloodbath ensues. Moral on a shoestring: If you live one way long enough, it will catch up with you when you try to change.

Much the best part of the film is the section in the middle when Fonda, Oates and Verna Bloom as the wife circle round each other, suspicious of each other's motives and frightened of showing any kind of real emotion. Miss Bloom, so good in "Medium Cool," is equally unkind here. But the rest is far too overblown and self-indulgent, a paean to Vilmos Zsigmond's pastoral cinematography but a pain in the



ABOVE: THE WILD ROVERS

Saddle saws

NEW FILMS REVIEWED BY DEREK MALCOLM

neck where anything less literal is concerned.

"Wild Rovers," has William Holden and Ryan O'Neal as two cowpokes who get fed up with the range, rob a bank and slope off out of the territory chased by their employer's sons. Holden is the old sweat, O'Neal the bright-eyed ingenue. The former is a bit of a philosopher, homespun you know, but nice. The latter is that infernal preppie of "Love Story" all over again, only this time he repeats "Jesus Christ!" instead of "Bullshit!" as a catchphrase.

The film is lumbering, discursive, pseudo-picaresque and arch in turn. It never seems to make up its mind quite what sort of Western it is intended to be. Its story is supposed, no doubt, to be funny, sad, gentle and exciting in turn, but somehow the ingredients don't gell. Its gun battles have all the blood-spouting ferocity of a Peckinpah epic, its script is redolent of Howard Hawks on a very bad day indeed—maybe it's all been figured out up front," says Holden to Copland-like harmonica strains as the final tragedy unfolds.

This is the prelude to a frightful homily which makes "Love Story" look positively Proustian. And isn't the relationship between the two men just a little odd, not to say queer? One almost expects Mr O'Neal to carry a handbag on horseback. It's all been figured up front all right, judging by the piecemeal ingredients. But did they quite know what they were doing? It lasts, by the way, over two hours and there's an intermission for lollies. Don't fall off before the Rachel Roberts episode in the brothel, and Karl Malden is watchable as the rancher.

Incidental pleasures only, but they count.

The Yankee (Berkeley, Tottenham Court Road, XI) is a Swedish cross between Barbara Loden's "Wanda" and Bronco Bullfrog. That, perhaps, sounds rather more exciting than it actually is. Yet Lars Forberg's film, made for the Swedish Film Institute, is by no means stale meat.

The film follows the fortunes of a young girl brought up in the Gothenburg slums, a totally inarticulate drifter who could not effectively stand on her own two feet even if society were to give her a better chance to do so. She becomes pregnant by a rising Swedish American, vaguely hopes he will come back and carry her away to a new life but meanwhile goes to live with her boyfriend, a petty crook.

The child is born but the boy maltreats it, forcing her to consider foster parents. Finally he leaves her after committing a burglary for which she becomes embroiled with the law as an accomplice. The girl is played with absolute authenticity by Anita Ekström and there are several scenes, including the final court encounter when she is convicted largely because of her hopeless inarticulacy, that hit exactly the dilemma faced by the grossly inadequate and underprivileged even in such a caring society as Sweden's. It is difficult to put it out of the mind.

On the same programme is a dubbed version of Yves Boisset's bitter little thriller, *The Cop* (X), with the marvellous Mielke Bouquet, an old friend from his *Chabrol* parts, as the gentleman in question. The film has the audacity, in France at any rate, to paint the police in as unfavourable a light as those they barress from the underworld.

Saturday Morning (AA). Scott MacKenzie's eye-opening movies about teenage aspirations, gets its British premiere at the Screen, Islington, from Sunday. MacKenzie simply films a group of American high school kids at a "talk session." There's not a word about dope, ecology, radicalism. Instead the questions are rebarbated: "What are you supposed to think or feel?" Parents, and the need to love and be loved by them, seem a constant preoccupation. Quite a revelation in its way, tears and all.



BRIGHT SPIRIT

Caryl Brahms on Isabel Jeans (above) who opened in 'Dear Antoine' at the Piccadilly last night

"I FIND IT HARD," wrote that eminently readable critic James Agate, in 1924, of Miss Isabel Jeans's *Margery Pinchwife*. In Wyndham's "The Country Wife" (a character that has been explored by all the great comic actresses of the past, and of course our own dear, infinitely Maggie Smith of the present), "to think that any of them can have improved upon that look which stole into her face when she first glimpsed the possibilities of lying."

There is a kind of actress whom we love as much for her face as for her perfection. Dame Sybil Thormdike, in her attitude to acting: "I like good slap-bang like the Greeks." Dame Edith Evans we adore for the singularity of her voice in high comedy. Ellen Atkins for the plum in mouth and bulge of eye that she must, and does, out-act, to enable us to forget that it is she, and think only of the character she is acting. And of actors: Gielgud, noble nostril, arched and quivering; Richardson's amiable, ear-scratching and blink; all these are players dear to us, and we would not have them differ by an eyelash, and among them Miss Jeans shines out, an aristocrat of the theatre, fine, with the precision of Dresden china lace, pretty, as a Edwardian silk rose, beguiling, at fully arched, with wit which shimmers like sequins, and the edge of a sound struck sharply on a harps chord.

Why then is it that a first night audience never loved her more than "The Road to Rome," in 1928, when on her first cue on her first night, she sailed on to the stage, smiled adorably and forgot the line she was about to speak? She stood there, seeking while the audience applauded, and its prompter prompted. Then too, there was that wonderful war-time occasion when Dame Edith and Miss Jean played *Ariadne* Utterword and Hesiod Hushabye to Robert Donat's Shostakovitch on an occasion unforgettable as unequalled in my time.

Both ladies played a beautiful game of battledore and shuttlecock with their intonations, so that at an moment or so it seemed to a delighted ear, Dame Edith could have been Miss Isabel, or Miss Isabel, Dame Edith. Sweet and acceptable, becomes two sisters. The quintessence of artificiality.

Margery Pinchwife was a creation of Isabel Jeans's kitten days, when she pounced on a part and played it. Agate said he had seen too little of her work to estimate her capabilities: "It may be," he noted, "that Lady Macbeth she would say 'Give me the daggers, Sweet Bud' with the same air of roguish innocence. Even so, I would be unimpressed."

A year later he was writing of her again, this time in "The Rivals." As in 1926, in "Conflict," by Miles Malleson. "As for Miss Jeans, one wanted to frown on one's knees to her for letting anyone else play the part." He Agate no sense of proportion? A question another eminently quotable drama critic, Max Beer, put it himself. Yes, but again like Max, he'd his best to resist it.

"Shall I praise Miss Isabel Jeans for her Lydia? I think not. I do not praise a rose for being a rose," wrote Agate. "Perhaps, there have been Lydias more fragrant, devious and provocative. Perhaps other actresses have been daintier rogues: porcelain, have sailed the stage better imitation of a skiff before summer breeze, have given shimmering beauty of the lines, an adorable languor and steepled point. Certain it is that Miss Jeans's rec of the projected elopement—"so a able a ladder of ropes, conscious of four horses, etc. etc."—fell on the in a cascade of lovely sound since Miss Evans's *Adieu, my darling thoughts*."

Hesione Hushabye was more a plum at the plop, in the season when she was a fruit ripe for the pick and Miss Jeans, an established comienne with an established technique. With the film of "Gigi" came the return of the "Gigi" of the world, teaching the girl, Leslie Caron how to eat oranges, I me realise that there was, at the of the century, a protocol more than that of the haute monde it shadowing.

In 1968 she played in "Lady Winemere's Fan." Her beauty, poise, brilliance lit the stage. She no longer stylish—she was Style. She did an actress wear Cecil Beaton tumas with more grace. Miss Jeans never, think, played the amorous widow, Ranevsky, an insensitive Actress Arkadina. I she could not slip into these roles she slips into a gine. In 1968 courageously, she had a delicate at Mrs Malaprop, a beautiful charging at an old peered wall, only with a pretty porcelain tea. "Archurus and Orion," Carlie, "call me into the land of space as they called the David and the shepherd of Chaldeas. Creatures! How they gleam like through the shadows of lunacy ages."

The drama has its own bright. They ring out down the years in chime. Sybil Thormdike, Edith Evans, Gielgud, Olivier, Guinness and, in the casting of the comedy, Miss Atkins. "It will not be the fate, James Agate's fault if Isabel Jeans does not a pearl of her own—a pearl of laughter, elegance, and the artful tinkle of silver spoons."

LONDON ART

Caroline Tisdall

Paul Klee

SIXTY OF Paul Klee's water colours have been lent by the artist's son for a remarkable exhibition at Roland, Browse and Delbanco's. They were specially chosen to illustrate Klee's development right through from the first tentative ventures in the medium at the beginning of the century to the powerful and disturbing evidence of second world war gloom in which the intensity is paradoxically reinforced by the small scale.

Klee remains unsurpassed in manipulating media and scale that other artists would find restricting, in such a multitude of ways that the possibilities become as boundless as his imagination. In these water colours you can trace all his main concerns: the possibilities of colour and line, movement which runs through everything, the process by which one shape becomes transformed into another in the eye of the viewer, the significance of any mark on a surface.

In water colours more than in any other medium the brilliance of his colour comes across, helped by his superb control of the translucent effect of paper shining through pigment. After all, it was this discovery—of colour in Tunisia in 1914 that made him, in his own words, an artist. The sun-clear mosaics built up of shifting facets are represented, as well as the nervous lines that join up into a camel, a fish, or a man, the hieroglyphics and characters.

Roland, Browse and Delbanco's, 19 Cork Street, W 1 till November 20.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

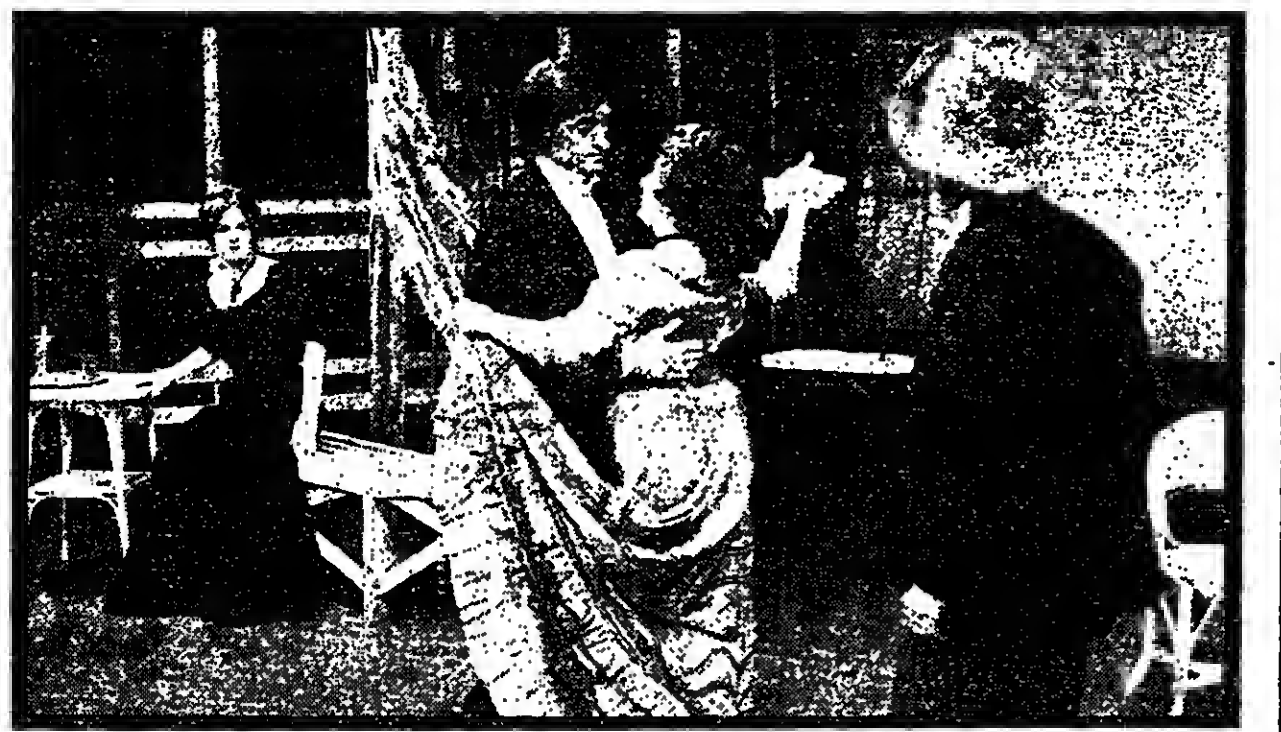
RPO Jubilee

IT IS just over 25 years since Sir Thomas Beecham founded the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the last of his orchestras and the most personal. To Crown the Silver Jubilee celebrations the orchestra was conducted for the first time this season by its beloved "conductor for life," Rudolf Kempe, and the Queen Mother, patron of the orchestra, was there to applaud.

More than one would have thought possible Kempe has assumed the mantle of Beecham, not in any way by imitating the master—he is far too single-minded and individual to do that—but by knowing how to draw the finest playing from an inspirational band of players. In this concert it was Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony that revealed his special qualities most clearly. As an interpretation it may not have had the unpredictable flair of a Beecham performance, but it glowed with a sincerity and dedication which made one appreciate the composer's achievement as more than a purveyor of heart-on-sleeve emotion, in fact as a great symphonist. Kempe refuses to overstate his case when Tchaikovsky is making his most impassioned declarations, and the reward is that the structure builds up unerringly until one sees the whole work displayed far more clearly than usual in its full formal strength. It was at this time that the great horn solo sat consistently under the note, but there was much woodwind playing that Sir Thomas himself would have been proud to acknowledge.

In the opening item of the evening—a rather odd choice of Haydn symphony, the most sprawling of the early works, no. 7 "Midi"—it was the flute of William Bennett that in the brilliant solos of the finale more than anything brought the music to life. The violin and cello soloists were disappointing, and Kempe was so reticent that his first beat failed to generate the expected electricity. A pity that a

review



JOAN MARCUS, NEVILLE WILLIAMS, AND JESSICA CASH IN "THE TWO WIDOWS," WHICH OPENED AT JOELER'S WELLS LAST NIGHT

showpiece overture in the Beecham tradition was not chosen instead.

The concerto was another eighteenth-century work, Mozart's in A major, K488, with Radu Lupu as the intense and responsive pianist. Here the orchestra showed itself ready to respond freely with simple, thoughtful accompaniment in the great F sharp minor Adagio, followed by hectic eagerness in the finale which was taken more at Presto than the Allegro assai marked. Lupu was in splendid form. He even made the first movement cadenza—not Mozart's most inspired—sound as though it really belonged to this unremitting masterpiece.

COCKPIT THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

Fireworks

LIKE it seemed a good idea to call it "Fireworks." A gas. You know shooting it up in the sky and brightness and all that. We had these six little plays and I mean, wow, they were outstanding. You remember Michael McClure and "The Beard"—it was Billy the Kid and Jean Harlow having it off. Well this time I mean, wowee. He'd written this "Meatball" and there were these two cats and man, oh man, they didn't say anything more than that "cos they were stoned. And there was this meatball it was large. Wow. And they were stoned that's all.

Then there's this English guy, John Grillo, and he had written about this kind of millionaire guy and he was sitting there talking about all the little plays and I mean, wow, they were outstanding. You remember Michael McClure and "The Beard"—it was Billy the Kid and Jean Harlow having it off. Well this time I mean, wowee. He'd written this "Meatball" and there were these two cats and man, oh man, they didn't say anything more than that "cos they were stoned. And there was this meatball it was large. Wow. And they were stoned that's all.

I forgot there was another monologue "Bum." It was poetry. For real. This tramp, bum, talking and it was beautiful, really. Like he said "The freckles of rust fade from the trees." Poetry and more like that. But nothing happened. And this Olwen Wynmark's "The Committee," she had a man playing a nanuy. But like what it was all about I didn't get. Wowee.

(Since the Cockpit seem unable to start their plays at reasonable first night times I had to miss the final play—an adaptation of Aubrey Beardsley's "Under the Hill.")

HAMPSTEAD

Michael Billington

The Novelist

TOM MALLIN'S first play, "Curtains" provided a powerful Strindbergian analysis of bloody matrimonial infighting. But in "The Novelist" the theme is the creative spirit between the urge to experience sensations and the compulsion to record them, between the demands of life and the claims of art. The play has its shortcomings but it at least illuminates the central paradox of the creative process: that the more successful an artist is, the more he tends to become isolated from his basic source material. Mr Mallin explores the theme through shifting triangular relationship between a ceaselessly industrious novelist, his matronly, sexually motivated slave wife and a vulgarly extrovert friend recently returned from a three year world trip. The writer has cannibalised all his sexual and inner energy into his work and only belatedly recognises that he has used this to conceal a homosexual attachment to his boisterously outgoing chum.

Admittedly, the plotting is a trifle glib and the symbolism, shriekingly obvious (no sooner, for instance, has the wife had sex on the kitchen table, with the friend than she is clamouring for the key to her long neglected Peacock studio); but Mr Mallin still gives a vivid impression of writing as a kind of neurotic, all engrossing, incurable disease, subtly makes the point that travel does nothing to broaden the inherently narrow mind and, as always, is accurate about the minutiae of domestic strife.

Job Stewart's production is also superior to the one I saw at The Traverse in August, partly because he genuinely makes you believe in the hero's chosen profession: padding around in a pair of slippers and permanent self-absorbed Trevor Peacock really looks like a man who has sacrificed life to work and spends all his days chained to a typewriter. And both Gillian Martell as the deprived, acrimonious wife, and Tom Baker as the coarse-grained chum, give equally honest, unrhethorical performances.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Squires's Soho

WHAT MADE Charlie Squires's film about Soho for "Man Alive" rise above the level of most documentary essays these days was its refusal to linger. The directorial easy lays are there for the asking: strippers, call-girls, drop-outs, derelicts and queer colour-magazine eccentrics, and Squires did not ignore them. The ex-convenient girl, a street stripper, was one of the running theme of the Saturday morning Sunday dawning essay, the "buttery," needs mounting" ads on the notice-board were observed, and the refugee camp crypt of St Anne's visited.

But as with the best of Squires's work, the impression one was left with was of constant movement, a real kaleidoscope of detail far more impressive than the mere catalogue of its parts. To mention a memorable character (say, the merchant Mr Mendelson who in a candid camera sequence tetchily told prospective customer Harold Williamson to come back later, then revealed a dry, engaging wit) would be to over-emphasise that sequence compared with such a detail as the corny but crisp mixing of shots from the stripper rehearsing the climax of her whip routine into the thrusting symbolism of the ancient weaving machinery in the gold-braid factory.

One's impression is always that Squires (and, presumably, his camera-men and editors) take such a lot of trouble. Little images are sought, to be slipped in with delicately-judged emphasis, while interviews with the big-wigs like Mario and Franco or the sion of the chocolate house of Floris, which must surely have taken time and trouble, are reduced to the one or two sentences that fit their place in the whole scheme of things.

It is, come to think of it (and I swear I didn't set out to say it yet again) the technique of the best written journalism—and one of the reasons I react with such joy to Charlie Squires is that he really edits, his material. There are easier ways of filling screen-time, and most so-called documentary makers these days take them.

JACKIE CHARLTON reckons if you don't get away from the North-East by the time you are 19, you have no chance of escaping its hold. A break at 15 is preferable. Still, he keeps going back to Aslington, Northumberland, for life

odd week-end or a holiday with the family.

But there is a huge difference between baring your roots unself-consciously in a place and being able to show it on television. The achievement of "Big Jack's Other World," therefore, was that when he took a Tyne Tees camera crew along with him, it still all looked like a relaxed family party having a few jars at a club, Sunday roast, and a flutter on the whippers. Perhaps Charlton has a good relationship with the Tyne Tees men—it was on one of their programmes last season that he allowed himself the outrageously frank admission that professional footballers committed fouls on purpose.

Anyway, there it was, a half-hour's stroll through Aslington with a gangling giant who must be the town's most famous son, whose home is to be found by crossing the boundary and asking for Cissie Charlton's house, yet who can describe the Rolls in Back Beatrice Street for the civic reception as though he was one of the crowd.

That was why the programme was such a pleasant surprise: an insight into a famous footballer would have been nice enough, but Charlton deflected it into being an insight into a place. Even when he was strolling round the countryside recalling his youth, it was the place he was showing you as he got indignant about creeping industrialisation or argued the toss with his Dad about what the birds were on the lake. He also said pretty bluntly that while he valued the peace of the place, he didn't fancy the way of life that went with it, except as a change. He'd even offered his brother a job in Leeds, (not Bobby, the other one who treats his whipper like a child), but he'd turned it down. "Man Alive" would go berserk for an admission like that.

DURHAM

William Varley

John Dee

THE FIRST gallery one enters at the exhibition of John Dee's sculpture at the D. L. Museum and Arts Centre, Durham, is in semi-darkness, like a cinema. Around the walls and strategically placed on the floor are the white, slab-like forms of his "bilateral symmetries," configurations which are as simple and strong as a pair of doors. Described like this, the room and the work sound coolly impersonal and austere which is not at all the case. Dee in fact is something of a surrealist: whose geometric images invariably act metaphorically, referring to sensations observed or felt. He sees the door, for example, as a frustrating barrier to the unknown landscape or events which lie behind it, a barrier dividing interior and exterior space.

These discrete spaces or events can be united though or even reversed. The doors can be prised apart, creating a slit (erotically suggestive in itself) through which a bright red light redolent of another environment. His most recent work, for example, consists of eight white panels (standard flush doors) hung about two inches apart through which, at the intersections, glow the colours of the spectrum. It is rather as if a rainbow were attempting to invade the room just as the sky invades the gallery in another "window" piece.

But the danger in using fluorescent lights is their intrinsic beauty. Unless the lighting is strictly related to a structural idea its effect becomes merely decorative. This has largely been avoided here. In "Bed" for example, its function is clearly structural and imaginative. Two smaller rectangles (figures?) rest symmetrically upon a larger one (a mattress?). They are divided by an aperture of yellow light and one reacts to the light as form energy supporting two heavy forms just as an airplane can appear to be supported by the intangible softness of clouds.

The supporting feature here is a small Arts Council travelling exhibition of Henry Moore's work.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions of yesterday's Guardian.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Children at school and play • Women and money

All that money just can't buy

Mary Stott on freedom of the purse

TO BE respectable, as Jane Austen pointed out, one must have a "competence." To be fully adult, one must be free to spend that competence according to one's own necessity and inclination. Freedom of the purse is basic to human dignity. The question that arises among "liberalists" is whether that freedom can exist in marriage.

It all depends on what kind of marriage. Sometimes it looks as if the "anti" arguments derive either from an unhappy personal experience or from a conception of marriage which is going out-of-date. One of the most interesting facts in Geoffrey Gorer's new book "Sex and Marriage in England Today" is the increase he records since his last study, 20 years ago, in what he calls "symmetrical marriages." That is where there is true sharing of responsibilities and interests. This marital pattern is by no means confined to the middle class, and Gorer sees it as the typical "ideal" of most young couples today.

How does the ideal stand up to actuality? It surely needs to be said that women who put their trust in an income from a husband are not always and inevitably more at risk than the women who put their trust in their own hands. There are quite a few bad employers. The husband may die or desert but the employer may go bankrupt or be taken over by a combine. What is blatantly wrong is that whereas the employee is entitled to unemployment pay and the widow to her "pension book," the deserted wife has to queue at the Social Security counter and subject herself to humiliating inquiries.

Yet how the woman deprived of her income copes depends a great deal on how well she has learned to deal on her own feet. She needs to know more than how to handle the housekeeping money efficiently. She needs to know about the mortgage, the rates, the insurance, the investments, the income tax. It's blissful, of course, to have a man to take care of all that, not only by writing cheques but by conducting correspondence and face-to-face interviews when things go wrong. . . but it's lazy, really. Why shouldn't she know as much about the family finances as he?

Knowing what has to be done is a great help in having the confidence to do it. . . to face the bank manager, the income tax inspector or whoever, to state a case to a solicitor. Knowledge doesn't produce an income, but it does give courage and resource.

So though they might not thank me for saying so, I think a group of women I met recently acted in the true spirit of liberation. Talking about what adult education classes they might attend for the winter session of 1970, one said to another: "What I'd really like to learn about

is MONEY." But how? They had to shop around. They could easily have taken courses in Russian or car maintenance or political history, but it took persistence to find the principal of an adult education institute who said yes, if they could guarantee sufficient numbers, she would find a tutor for them to study Financial Matters. He was, in fact, either an accountant or an economist, but he was willing and a good teacher. And as the weeks went by, "the girls," as these mainly young-middle-aged ladies call themselves, began to organise the classes themselves.

They had a talk by an accountant on how to read a balance sheet, and another by the financial director of a well known dress house on the meaning of a balance sheet in depth, and the kind of research needed for share buying. They went to the Stock Exchange and to Lloyd's, and they became so fascinated by the stock market that after running an imaginary portfolio they have now set up a sub-group who are associate members of the National Association of Investment Clubs. All these members put in a certain sum, and once a month they discuss the portfolio and take action if they think fit.

To bear them discussing their shares might startle a male stockbroker. "I think you should see the premises of a company you think of investing in," said one, "and judge them by the standards of good housekeeping. Premises that look tatty and down-at-heel inspire no confidence at all." But the male stockbroker would think they had learned their lesson well if he heard another student: "If a balance sheet is late, there is generally something wrong."

"The girls," you gather, are fairly well heeled. They are interested not only in stocks and shares but in property, especially residential conversions; in investing in jewellery, antique silver and pictures. But they are also learning about settlements and financial trusts, the tax implications of the last Budget, the Married Women's Property Act, and the financial implications of the new divorce laws.

Originally there were 19 students of the Financial Matters class. There is now a waiting list of 25. It's my guess that by no means all of them are ladies with money lying idly at the bank. Nor are they greedy women who want to play the market and make a little pile for themselves. They are wives and mothers who want to know how to stand on their own feet if they have to.

It seems to me they show more sense than the women who say: "Oh my husband looks after the financial side of things," and confine their "adult educational" interest to cake decoration and flower arranging.

"Sex and Marriage in England Today" by Geoffrey Gorer (Nelson, 22.95).



Wheat supplies their own bakery

In the forest of the knight

Naseem Khan on an unusual school for maladjusted children

Making their own daily bread

SIR PEREDUR was a knight in the Welsh epic, the Mabinogian. As was common in those Arthurian days, his brothers, father, uncles had all been killed off in jousts and battles. So his mother understandably brought the young Peredur up in the forest ignorant of the existence of knight-hood. Naturally, it was all to no avail. However, after numerous trials, Peredur, like his counterpart Percival of the Mort d'Arthur, achieved the Holy Grail and perfection.

"In an imaginative way," said Joan Rudel who, with her husband, started the Peredur Home-School for maladjusted children, "the story parallels our children's life experience. It symbolises the person who goes through great difficulties as a young man but overcomes them in the end. And in a way, we find it encourages our children."

The parallel can be stretched further than conquering difficulties. Peredur's character was formed in his forest childhood. The school that's taken his name (and which is based on Rudolf Steiner lines) also sees contact with nature as an educative force. It owns 230 acres out of which 170 are farmed, beautiful, rolling, wooded countryside behind East Orinstead in Sussex. And particular emphasis is placed on the child's work with animals.

Peredur is proudly building up its own Jersey herd of forty milkers and twenty young stock (in addition to fifty breeding ewes). The buildings themselves are simple and harmonious: hostels and workshops are care-

fully planned to blend with the environment—low-pitched airy buildings featuring the Steiner disapproval of over-symmetry. At present, 56 children of school age and of various degrees of maladjustment live at Peredur. And where the school claims to be unique is that around four children per year are able to leave it for normal schools.

Although it was with schoolchildren in mind that the Rudels started Peredur 20 years ago, they have become increasingly aware of another problem—the problem of the maladjusted school-leaver.

The post-sixteen age group is lamentably catered for at present; and what happens all too often when, for instance, a child leaves a special school, is that he drifts into either mental hospital or prison. Very few supportive arrangements exist to help him adapt to life outside. The National Association for Mental Health who are also very concerned with this barren area run two hostels in the London area.

Second scheme

But as they themselves say, this is just a drop in the ocean. It was in fact at a NAMH weekend conference that the Rudels first voiced their own disquiet over this area of mental care. The support they received encouraged them to work out a second scheme for Peredur: one to help teenagers weather that particular difficult period. In 1964 they launched an appeal, the response to which led to

their first adolescents' hostel opening in 1967.

Essentially, it came down to extending the basic Peredur plan. They already had all the potential elements for grafting on training schemes. The farm for a start was obviously a perfect base, and from that various other projects have sprung. The Peredur wheat, for instance, now supplies their own bakery which is largely run by adolescent "trainees." In addition to catering for Peredur's own daily needs, they also run a daily van round in the East Grinstead area.

The bakery itself serves as a useful example of Peredur principles. What the Rudels consider of paramount importance is that their own community should not be isolated. Peacefulness and harmony are important elements, but the whole object of the course is to be, as their brochure says, "A Bridge to Life."

The bread round serves as one link with outside society; the pattern is followed in all their other activities. The pottery workshop (which uses clay from their own grounds) provides all the tableware needed in the Home-School. But it also has its own attached shop, sells to Sussex craft centres and exports steadily to Norway and Sweden. The weaving workshop (which uses wool from Peredur sheep) is also geared to sell the farm supplies provisions for the Farm Produce Shop. The shoe-repairing workshop has two pick-up points in East Grinstead and Forest Row.

Very slowly, through all these activities, the trainees are encouraged to think of themselves as a useful part of society. And the record of the Home-School demonstrates the success

of this approach. Fifteen or so youngsters have been through the scheme since it started. Almost all of them are in jobs. They tend on the whole to be manual jobs and in units where few people are employed: several ex-trainees do farm work or gardening, two work with potters, a few are in small factories, one girl works in a laundry.

At an open day recently, the Rudels launched a new appeal for an extension of the trainee work. They want a new hostel to take more than the present number of twenty; they want a hall that could serve as a centre for social gatherings, plays, dances and so on. It was a friendly, relaxed occasion.

Future threat

The one thing that nobody mentioned was the threat of the future East Grinstead By-Pass, which may well end Peredur. Plans are due to be published early in 1972, but the school has already been told that the favoured route will bring an elevated dual-carriageway within 50 yards of a hostel's windows. It will also cut seven of their fields in two and destroy the balance of self-sufficiency between farm and school that they have so carefully built up.

The school is slowly organising its resistance. For they have no inclination to go quietly. Indeed there are too few Peredurs or any types of homes for maladjusted adolescents in particular to let even one go by the board.

Betty Jerman on Holiday Action Cooperative

Forming leisure classes

OUT OF isolated efforts up and down the country to provide stimulating activities for children during the school holidays, and partly as a result of a series of articles on this page in the summer of 1970, a Holiday Action Cooperative came into being. It has just held its first conference in London.

Basically those involved in the conference were finding out, possibly for the first time, how others are providing leisure opportunities for children either in school holidays or all through the year. The spectrum included paid play leaders who organise their first volunteers (mostly mothers) who raise the cash to pay the professionals, or volunteer mothers who get together to do the job, and national and local welfare workers who help parents to run schemes or run them themselves.

The general conclusion was that they are only scratching the surface of a demand which has nothing to do with area or class. A mother organising a scheme in the middle-class commuter belt asked: "Are we just providing a stop gap? What about those left out?" When some adults in a comparatively prosperous suburb organised their first Saturday morning activity session, 120 children turned up, which raised the question: "Do you have to turn away when you have no more room?"

True, one vigorous mother said: "I don't believe in waiting lists but in expansion. I just go and find some more mothers and get them going starting something themselves." But accom-

modation problems are great. It is almost unknown for local authorities to build specifically for the use of children. No groups have to use buildings which can be "decreeit to grotty" and which the children do not improve; or which have to be tidied up and emptied just when everyone is really involved; or which do not offer security of tenure, so that a scheme can be turned out in the middle of its programme, or another, using a church hall be imperilled when the sympathetic curate departs and the replacement does not understand; or accommodation may be lost when neighbours complain about the noise. And caretakers, in a hurry story in this field, have to be handled with kid gloves. Although one mother cried out: "They're our schools, why can't we use them?" many schemes set school premises not by militant tactics but by infiltration, starting with the use of playgrounds, followed naturally by loas — and they are lo.

Grant aid can vary from £10,000 a year to nothing, which may mean using a lot of energy raising cash so that the fees do not exclude some children. But there is too much fragmentation with different groups in the same area doing their own thing instead of presenting a united front in their approach to the authorities who may control premises or cash.

Insurance also needs some group-think, not necessarily identical protec-

tion for all since schemes vary, but to find a broker who clearly understands what is going on. Cover costs from £5 to over £30 were quoted.

The official "artificial" age barrier which only recognises the need to provide opportunities for the 14 plus obviously incenses many. Schemes are finding they can cope with different age groups and that bringing older children in to help organise for the younger ones can give even "really hard cases" the chance to prove they have a role and an identity.

The shape of the Holiday Action Cooperative was opened up at the conference but obviously a lot more feedback is needed. From several informal meetings with large organisations and mother-organisers came the name and the first register of existing schemes set up by the National Playing Fields Association, which now lists 700. But though the NPFA set up the first conference and has offered to set up the next one early in the new year, with all the paperwork and cost of paperwork that this involves, and can offer lots of advice plus a secretariat for any national group which evolves, the organisation has got to come from the grass-roots.

Anyone interested can get a copy of the aims and structure of HAC drafted by the NPFA as a basis for discussion. They may also wish to come to the next conference. (National Playing Fields Association, 57b Catherine Place, London W1.)



Book cooking

by Catherine Stott

"PERSONAL CHOICE" is the last of the 79 cookery books written by the late Ambrose Heath, and is a collection of recipes for dishes he most enjoyed himself. Not only is it a charming memento of that most gracious and knowledgeable writer, it is a distillation of all he believed about food. That is good, honest ingredients prepared skilfully but without show, and best demonstrated in his excellent, original recipes for soups, vegetables, and puddings.

Mr Heath was essentially an English food writer, meaning not that he ignored the great cuisines of the world but that he offered dishes that were entirely suited to both our climate and our home-grown foodstuffs. In "Personal Choice," which is published by André Deutsch at £1.60, he appears to have anticipated the sharp rise in food prices, since his recipes are uniformly cheap, to prepare, yet never lack his particular gastronomic flair.

Carrier Mini Books" of a size convenient to slip into a handbag when shopping for ingredients. They are published by Pan and cost 20p each. Excellent value for money since they contain the most basic instruction in an easy to follow fashion. The six titles are "Breakfast and Brunch Party Menus," "Luncheon Party Menus," "Dinner Party Menus," "Supper Party Menus," "Barbecue Party Menus," and "Children's Party Menus." Six well-planned, pretty fool-proof menus to each little book, all superbly illustrated in colour make the set a good stocking filler.

IT WAS always my mean that the part-works Cordon Bleu Cookery Course was too expensive an undertaking at 22p a week for 72 weeks. The new series works from the same stable, or should one say kitchen, seem to be far better value at £1.75 each. Visually they are as good as the magazines, which means very good indeed.

The spinach soup I made from their recipe was exactly the same colour as that in the book—and, I hasten to add, I do not make garish spinach soup. I do not make garish spinach soup. I do not make garish spinach soup. The three new titles are "Memorable Meals," "Party Cooking," and "Winter

Puddings." The accent here is on presentation as much as cooking and eating. If you were only going to use one book for dinner parties, "Memorable Meals" would be a sound yet spectacular choice. For once, there isn't a dish in the book I wouldn't consider making.

IT SEEMS an odd time of year to publish a book on cooking and catering, as much as cooking and eating. But Pelham Books have brought out a work called "Galleywise: Not Just a Cookbook," by Hilary Wakeham, at £1.75. Since sailing is such an "in" sport, now that our beloved leader has joined its number, I can see that other true blue sailors could get bours of harmless fun from planning their galley with this book and dreaming of the Nautical Fish Pie they will throw together (or up?) in the Solent.

"DEEP FREEZE SECRETS" a Paperfront by Charlotte Trevor cost a mere 20p and in 120 pages tells you as much as you ever need to know about getting the most out of your freezer in terms of cutting costs, saving time, and hundreds of tips you usually only find out through making costly mistakes.

AT LAST, HOUSEWIVES, A KNIFE FOR EVERY NEED - AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!

IT'S surprising how, over the years, kitchen knives have had the least prominence of all culinary equipment, resulting in the situation that one large knife has had to do for all cutting whether for bread or meat, vegetables or fruit.

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rack into the set for two reasons. One to alleviate unnecessary searching for the knife you want and two, most important, to keep them away from inquisitive children. It is most remarkable, but this complete set is being sold for £3.25 well below usual shop prices for such knives and one that belies the quality. All Square Purchasing have stocks of these Knife Sets and if you would like to place an order please fill in the coupon and send to the address given.

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The price of a roof

The Government's Housing Bill published yesterday is bound to have a revolutionary impact on the whole structure of public housing. Housing finance is a complicated jungle of subsidies and regulations which are overdue for reform. In effect all the subsidies related to buildings are being replaced by subsidies related to the means of individual council tenants. The principle is not a bad one. The desired object of the reforms outlined in the Bill go beyond this however. The aim is to save tax and rate payers about £300 millions a year out of the total sum now being spent on housing subsidies. To achieve this council tenants in future will have to pay a "fair rent." The yard stick of such fair rents will be the rent prevailing in the comparable private sector. Ministers have not denied that introduction of "fair rents" will mean massive increases—in some cases of more than 100 per cent—in the rents being paid by more than 5½ million families in council dwellings. The increases will be staggered over the next few years.

The Bill proposes that in future all councils be obliged to operate a rent rebate scheme. Already some local authority housing officials have questioned the wisdom of a scheme which might involve a majority of council tenants being eligible for rebates. The Borough Treasurer of Hemel Hempstead has calculated that an army of minor bureaucrats will be needed to work out all the rebates—assuming, that is, that all those entitled claim their rebates. There must be grave

doubts on this score. Without the maximum publicity evidence suggests that people are reluctant to claim their rights, especially where complicated form filling is involved. But the main doubt must be the impact that the big rent increases—which in some areas will take council rents above private rents—will have on public attitudes to inflation and to wage claims.

A major and entirely welcome innovation in the Bill is the extension of rent rebates to the private unfurnished sector. If social justice demands that families be helped to pay for the publicly provided housing they need, logic demands that families forced to rent homes from private landlords should be assisted too. But why were families in private furnished accommodation also not helped? Housing surveys have revealed that many of Britain's poorest families forced to pay the highest rents in overcrowded conurbations are those living in furnished accommodation. Somewhere along the line Mr Peter Walker seems to have lost the courage of his convictions.

The specifically directed help the Bill proposes for slum clearance is well conceived. The Government's aim is to clear away all existing slums by 1980. This is a formidable but socially desirable target. But it will mean trebling the current rate at which slum dwellers are being rehoused. Mr Walker will need to keep the closest of Whitehall watching briefs on the actual performance of authorities engaged in slum clearance.

Not too nasty, not too rich

Mr Heath is said to be rubbing his hands already at the prospect of completing almost all the legislation promised in the Conservative election manifesto by the end of next year. That seems to be one reason why he has put down so much for this session when it would have made better sense to allow for the exhausting struggle that is sure to develop around the bills on entry into Europe. Probably Mr Heath is being unduly pessimistic about the chances of surviving for a third session, when he could have taken up some of the less important election promises, such as the introduction of local commercial radio. But, no, the Sound Broadcasting Bill appears on the day after the Queen's Speech as if it were something of the utmost urgency.

The main case against commercial radio is that it is not really necessary. It is not going to fill a gap, when the BBC, in addition to four national channels, is already well established in local radio and has plans for continued expansion. Further, in the Chataway version, commercial radio is going to be a caged tiger even if not entirely tame. The new Independent Broadcasting Authority will spring fully armed with moral virtue, advertising standards, and injunctions on balance from the old ITA. Local advisory councils, one third nominated by the local authorities, will see to it that the local station operators are made aware of local tastes and local interests (in case they are all recruited from London, perhaps). Local newspapers which might suffer financially from the competition of local radio will have the option of becoming shareholders, though they will

not be allowed a controlling interest. And the IBA will be enjoined to see that nobody makes an outrageous amount of money out of it.

It all sounds remarkably harmless, and it falls a long way short of some earlier forecasts which at one time suggested the elimination of BBC local radio to clear the ground for a free-for-all cash-coining spree. Nothing of that sort is possible now, though present estimates may prove unduly despondent. One commonly quoted guess at the amount of advertising revenue likely to be tapped by local radio is £10 millions, which is less than 2 per cent of the total national expenditure on advertising. In other countries with established commercial radio the slice of the national cake going to local stations is around 10 per cent, and if that proved to be nearer the mark in Britain £50 millions would help to make some of the new local stations quite nicely off, and possibly leave some local newspapers in trouble.

The test of the venture will be how well local commercial radio contrives to enliven and extend local life. The BBC local stations have shown that they can add to the range of information, controversy, and entertainment in their areas, but this is partly because they are content with a small audience, and ready to address themselves to minorities. By definition, commercial radio must pursue a mass audience, though not necessarily all the time. And it is fair to say that the competition of ITV proved a healthy stimulant to BBC television when it had fallen into complacent habits. BBC radio could do with some competition too.

Get the fishing limits right

His previous triumphs notwithstanding Mr Rippon has not yet got what he wants for Britain's inshore fishermen. British Ministers have said repeatedly that the current Common Market rules for fisheries' limits are unacceptable to Britain. In their excitement over last Thursday's vote in the Commons the Six seem to have forgotten this firm British objection. In Bonn this week Mr Rippon seems to have failed to convince the Germans that inshore fishing is a serious matter for Britain. In a Rhineland setting this failure is comprehensible, perhaps. Barra Head, Bergen, and Brixham are a long way from Bonn. On the other hand the Government cannot much longer continue to tell the inshore fishermen that negotiations are proceeding smoothly. They are not.

Two facts must be clear to Ministers and to the Six, whether they want to acknowledge them or not. The first is that the present Common Market rules, which would allow all European fishermen to fish each others' waters, would be unfair to countries like Norway and Britain who have hitherto had their fish harvests and would, in any case, be unacceptable to the communities involved. The second fact is that for Britain, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland, the fisheries issue is of prime political importance. At least 20 British MPs, most of them Conservative, represent constituencies which depend largely on inshore fishing. These are not rich places even now. The male unemployment rate in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, was 33.1 per cent on October 10 and will worsen through the winter. The male

unemployment rate in St Ives, Cornwall, was 17.3 per cent on October 11. The communities involved in the fisheries issue have benefited from the introduction of the 12-mile limit in 1964 but this does not mean that they have riches and to spare. Britain's inshore fishing communities have prudently and through self-discipline conserved the sources of their livelihood, but the livelihood itself is not a lavish one. Irish fishermen are not opulent either—nor are the Norwegians, who are hitler. "What would the Italians say," as a Norwegian fisherman put it, "if we sent men down in ships and picked the Italians' olives?"

Mr Rippon need not—and should not—now tread delicately. The Common Agricultural Policy, which is also bad for Britain and which Mr Rippon has accepted, is an essential part of the base of the entire Common Market system. The Common Fisheries Policy, on the other hand, is not one of the arks of the Brussels covenant. It is no more than an afterthought, introduced with suspicious speed as soon as Britain, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland reapplied for membership last year. The Six managed perfectly well without a Common Fisheries Policy throughout their formative years and can manage without one now. What Mr Rippon now has to prevent is a measure which would deprive the remote communities of Scotland and of parts of England of the means of standing on what he would no doubt call their own two feet. Mr Rippon will not be forgiven if he overlooks St Ives and Stornoway.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH DEVON: Although Goldcrests, the smallest of British birds, have visited my garden before now the past fortnight has been exceptional for I have heard them calling there almost every day. After a search I have found them minutely exploring the bark, leaves, and lichen of the deciduous shrubs and discovering small spiders. As so often at this time of year they are associating with flocks of Blue and Coal Tits: unlike them they are not averse to being watched from quite close. We learn from Durban and Mathews, who wrote a very informative survey of Devon's birds in 1932, that even then the Goldcrest was common in these parts. With the increase of coniferous woodland throughout the county in the intervening years the species has probably maintained its numbers and is certainly one of the most numerous breeding birds in the Forestry Commission plantations. A distinctive thin, high-pitched voice is almost always the first indication of the presence of the bird. When Goldcrests are in the tree tops, their main summer habitat, small size and olivaceous colour make them difficult to locate as always on the move they examine the twigs looking for insects. Then one or more will fit between one tree and another and from that moment they can be followed through binoculars. Being involved in migratory movement the ones which are here at present will presumably depart soon, although there are a number of coniferous trees in the neighbourhood which I hope will detain them. The closely related bird the Firecrest is a rarity here, but it is recorded almost every year in small numbers on the South coast of Devon.

BRIAN CHUGG

MILOS, the disc jockey in what was once Prague's most fashionable discotheque, looked out at a tableau that seemed a grotesque parody of a familiar Western practice. Coloured lights flashed sickeningly, smoke whirled up to the low ceiling and made the air almost opaque; and young Czechs, including the son of a former Federal Prosecutor in the bygone days of Alexander Dubcek, grappled and writhed to thundering rock music.

"I bought these records on a visit to the United States," Milos was explaining over the din. "I sold all my belongings and clothes in New York to raise the money. But it was a good investment. Today they're worth 300 crowns (more than £20) on the black market..."

That was many months ago. The D Club on Prague's former Stalinova Street, across from the city's bullet-pocked radio station, has since been renovated with much needed air-conditioning. And many new discotheques and student clubs have sprouted, all under the auspices of the Socialist Youth Organisation which has apparently decided to ride with the tide of Western popular culture rather than resist it.

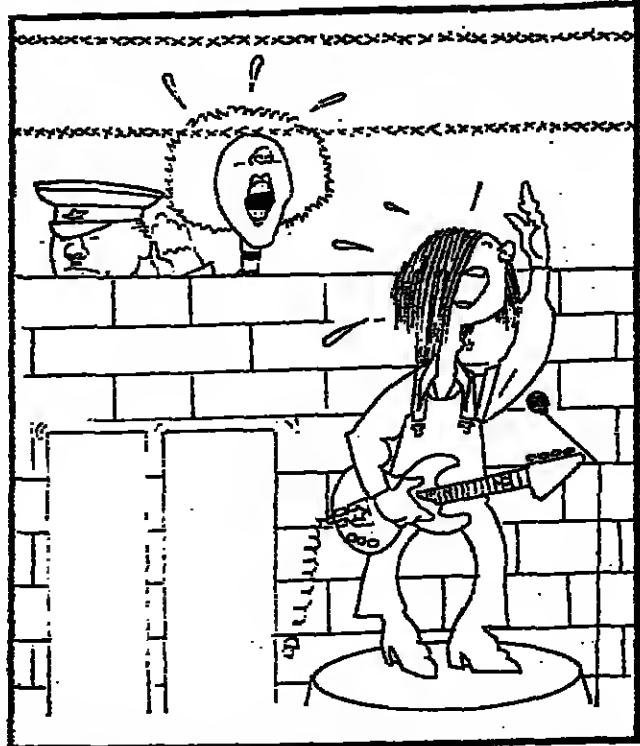
A new word, "Popsocialism," is being used to describe the effects of the infiltration of Western mass culture in Eastern Europe. And though the trend is by no means new it seems to be gaining momentum.

In Polish factories, loud-speakers broadcast rock selections to the assembly lines. A Western visitor in the East German industrial city of Eisenhuetenstadt was asked by a friend—a tough local steelworker and Communist Party member—to obtain for him the latest Tom Jones release as a special favour.

The full scope of the influx of popular modes into the Communist area is probably underestimated in the West. Fashions (there are hot pants galore) and films have been reflecting the influence of Western genres. The best known is the impact of the beat, which is immediately evident to any tourist. Poland alone claims to have 400 serious "Big beat" combos and perhaps another 5,000 small amateur groups. In Hungary, where the explosion has been loudest, there are 4,000 rock ensembles.

For all these signs of a cultural détente, mass culture and socialism continue to coexist uneasily. The orthodox Czechoslovak machine, which has been criticising long hair and decadent music once again, remembers that the theme song of the 1963 resistance to the Warsaw Pact invasion was pop vocalist Marta Kubisova's "Song of Maria," based on a seventeenth century prayer. Polish censors not only take an inter-

Rocking the boat



DAN MORGAN, in Belgrade, on how the Communist block countries are having to come to terms with pop culture

est in newspaper articles but also the words of new pop lyrics.

The regimes, also, are plainly wary of the personality cults that have grown up around a number of stars. Before the well-known Czechoslovak singer Karel Gott moved to West Germany in May, he was accused of "sentimentality" and of bad pronunciation by the regime's journals.

Nevertheless, Communist governments have been slowly surrendering to the seductive pressures of mass culture, including that imported from the West. One reason is that they have no choice, since keeping it out has proved impossible.

Another is the admission by more and more officials that cultural dogmatism has not worked well in winning over young people. Alienation of youth has become a real concern to the regimes. In this climate it is no longer so easy to be against mass tastes and dictate what is bad and what is good.

In the consumer socialism developing in Hungary and Poland, it seems likely that pressure to give youth what it wants will increase.

The unanswered question in Eastern Europe is still whether young people can enjoy mass culture, and even dabble with its outward trappings, without being influenced politically or morally. The 1960s produced no "sexual revolution" in Eastern Europe—but they did produce student protest movements and "alienation."

Whether the mass culture that the youth of the East finds so appealing represents an ideological challenge is still being debated.

"We encounter no real difficulties because we act like a narcotic on young people," said a Polish disc jockey and song writer shortly before the fall of Wladyslaw Gomułka last autumn. "We are no danger to the regime. Quite the contrary. Young people are not idealistic in Poland. They are interested in making money and getting a car. We keep them happy until they can."

This same rationale for pop-socialism was contained in the Hungarian book "Beat," whose two authors found nothing "political" in the pop scene and concerts a good way of "discharging tension." Another Hungarian writer said Beat was

"not political per se... but it can be misused for political purposes."

If that is also the view of the cleverer minds in the Communist parties, it may explain why the dozens of youth clubs and discotheques opened in Prague and elsewhere after the invasion of Czechoslovakia under official auspices. But there is ample evidence that both East and West recognise the political and propaganda implications of mass culture on populations that are still greatly isolated from Western ideas.

"This is the one way we have of expressing ourselves freely, in a legitimate way tolerated by everybody," said an East German in her middle thirties. "We can't demonstrate or burn our draft cards. But we can wear hot pants and dance the twist."

The response of the Communist regimes has been varied. And some of the criticism sounds like that heard from Western adults worried by hippies. Radio Prague recently issued a sweeping denunciation of the entire pop scene: a "senseless imitation of petty bourgeois models." Then, in a denunciation that could have been uttered by any suburban parent, it added: "This cheap glitter is deforming youths' view of life, keeping young people away from the real problems of society and setting them against it."

But there is also a political edge to mass Communist attacks on mass culture. The East German military paper, "Volkarmee," recently warned its readers that "hit tunes broadcast by 326 stations in the NATO sphere fulfill certain functions in the psychological warfare of imperialism against the socialist countries." By the same token, the Polish weekly, "Pravda i Zycie," which represents the orthodox views of veterans, was sharply critical of the performance of Joan Baez in Sopot.

The reason given by Communist officials is that "pop music" songs and the ideology of beauty queens is pushing out the "traditions of revolution." However, it is self-evident that it is the "revolutionary" nature of protest songs, beat, and soul music that most disturbs Communist officials anxious to keep youth quiet and avoid nuisance.

In what must have been a momentary mental lapse, a Romanian cultural official declared that "we found rock music makes youth too revolutionary." What he may have meant was that beat music appeals to young people under Communism because it is a form of free expression, just as jazz was before it. Whatever the secret of its appeal, the regimes have found no effective way to curb it, and some are adjusting to active coexistence.

Oh, hell indeed

Sir—Barry Norman's amusing suggestion (October 29), that the Post Office regards increasing inefficiency as justification for higher charges proved more prophetic than he could have known.

The very next day, I discovered that the public is to subsidise mechanical breakdowns in the telephone service. Cut off after inserting my 2p without even the chance, in Mr Norman's words, to say either "Hello" or "O Hell," I asked the operator to connect me. Whereupon I was instructed to have another 5p ready, because "we only connect you for three minutes."

As I had used up all my 2p coins avoiding court martial on chargeless buses, I had to use a 10p piece. Making a total of 12p for a 2p call. Over to you, Mr Norman—Yours faithfully,

M. J. Fuller.
30 Keith Way,
Pittville, Exeter.

Squaring an historical circle

Sir—Manny Shinwell suggests that the Labour Party should form a new party. He is right. History might then come full circle. Balfour's poodle (the House of Lords) blocked the progressive growth of Liberalism and the Labour Party was born. Wilson's poodle (the TUC), a less tractable animal, attempts to block the progressive growth of liberal social democratic internationalism.

The political evolution of this nation is stagnant and polarised within the two party system. When Harold Wilson had a majority of two, Jo Grimond, with three million votes behind him, called for re-alignment of the Left. Nobody listened to him. They listened to David

Channelling a need

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—It is disturbing to see the speed with which plans are being made to divide the fourth television channel up between the present commercial companies.

It would be a far better investment for the nation if this channel became an educational service. I know of course that the BBC already gives over a good deal of time to Open University and to schools programmes. The companies also make an important contribution.

But the public interest aroused by "Sesame Street," the American pre-school programme: the rapidly rising demand for higher education at a cost we will find difficult to meet: and the increasing needs of the Open University are all pointers. We also badly need to follow up some of the pioneering work of the National Extension College in extending

the work of the technical colleges and polytechnics through the systematic use of broadcast teaching.

All this suggests that we ought seriously to consider creating an Open School with the fourth channel—and not simply watch it pass into the hands of the television magnates.—Yours faithfully,

Brian Jackson,
Director,
Advisory Centre for Education
32 Trumpington Street,
Cambridge.

Ham and eggs, of course

Sir—I think I can beat some of your language mistakes (October 30). About 1925, on the Orient Express, on which the dining car changed on each country it went through, there was an item on the menu: MNX. Which I discovered was ham and eggs.—Yours faithfully,

W. R. Botterell,
Major R.A. (Retired),
12 Upper Bridge Road,
Redhill,
Surrey.



Home made

Like it or not—your home background is with you to stay. Size of family, position in family, social class—all leave their mark. Geoffrey Hawthorn, lecturer in sociology at Cambridge, analyses the research findings this week in New Society's series on "key sociological variables". What would a different family have made of you?

Also this week: Stan Cohen revises the typical student image; Jeremy Seabrook reports on going to school in the midlands; John Berger on a problem of perception; the Edinburgh airport row.

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LIQUEUR

Chloride Electrical betters forecast

carries an interest rate of 6½ per cent per annum, will be in half-yearly instalments over eight years after date of completion.

Aero and General in the red

Aeronautical and General Instruments reports a heavy loss for 1970-1 and is passing its dividend, against 11 per cent last time. In spite of an increase from £1.48 millions to £1.94 millions in turnover the group showed a loss of £22,488 against a profit of £55,301 previously.

The loss has been struck after allowing for a reduction of £119,754 in the assessed value of work-in-progress, against an increase last time of £18,933.

Readicut tops £1M

The higher profits forecasted by the board of Redwood International, the Yorkshire carpet maker, have materialised with a 22 per cent increase to £1.05 millions pre-tax for the six months ended September. Sales increased just under 10 per cent to £11.3 million.

The board is to raise the interim dividend one point to 10 per cent and furthermore is "confident" that profits should "improve" satisfactorily "for the full year."

The shares which this year have come up from a low of 50p to 100p, up nearly 50% in 1981.

The group has gained from the improvement in the domestic carpet market while more stable conditions in the 'moler industry' have also helped the group's relevant carpet making sub-

Higher Safeguard Industrial earnings

Pre-tax revenue of Safeguard Industrial Investments increased from \$328,480 to \$337,164 in 1971 and with a final 10 per cent, the total dividend remains at 15 per cent.

The directors disclose that the break-up value of the company at the year-end, taking quoted investments at market value and unquoted investments at book value and after allowing for the par value of debenture stock, but before capital gains tax, is £7,441,000, equivalent to 84.6p (81p) per share.

Lazard Bros.
in £41M deal

Lazard Brothers yesterday signed a \$4 million agreement backed by a guarantee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department in support of a \$3 million contract between Walmsleys (Bury) and a Kenyan company, Paoffrican Paper Mills.

Under the deal Walmsleys will supply two paper-making machines and auxiliary equipment for a new pulp and paper mill being constructed at Broderick Falls in Kenya.

The funds raised under the agreement are being provided by a consortium of banks led by Lazard and comprising Barclays, Citibank, National Westminster and Williams Glyn's.

Repayment of the loan, which

£298,000 loss by Dares Estates

The group made a net trading loss of £298,000 for the six months ended June after crediting profits of £42,000 from the sale of building land. This compares with a forecast loss of £108,000 and a loss of £68,000 for the first half of 1970.

Furthermore the board now forecasts that trading losses in the next six months will exceed £200,000. Against this, substantial claims are being

Sanderson Kayser ignores setback

Although Sanderson Kayser, the steel manufacturers' representative, says that the industry is a first half setback, the interim dividend is being held at 6¢ per share, and the board forecast a first half of 12¢ per share, making an unchanged total of 15¢ per share for 1971.

Pre-tax profit tumbled from \$590,000 to \$292,000 in the six months to June 30 and not surprisingly, the directors say that it is now clear that the results for the full year cannot match the record figures achieved in 1967.

Scotia Investments holds interim

Profit of Scotia Investments rose a modest \$12,000 to \$13,000 for the six months ended June 30, and the board is to maintain the interim dividend at 10 per cent.

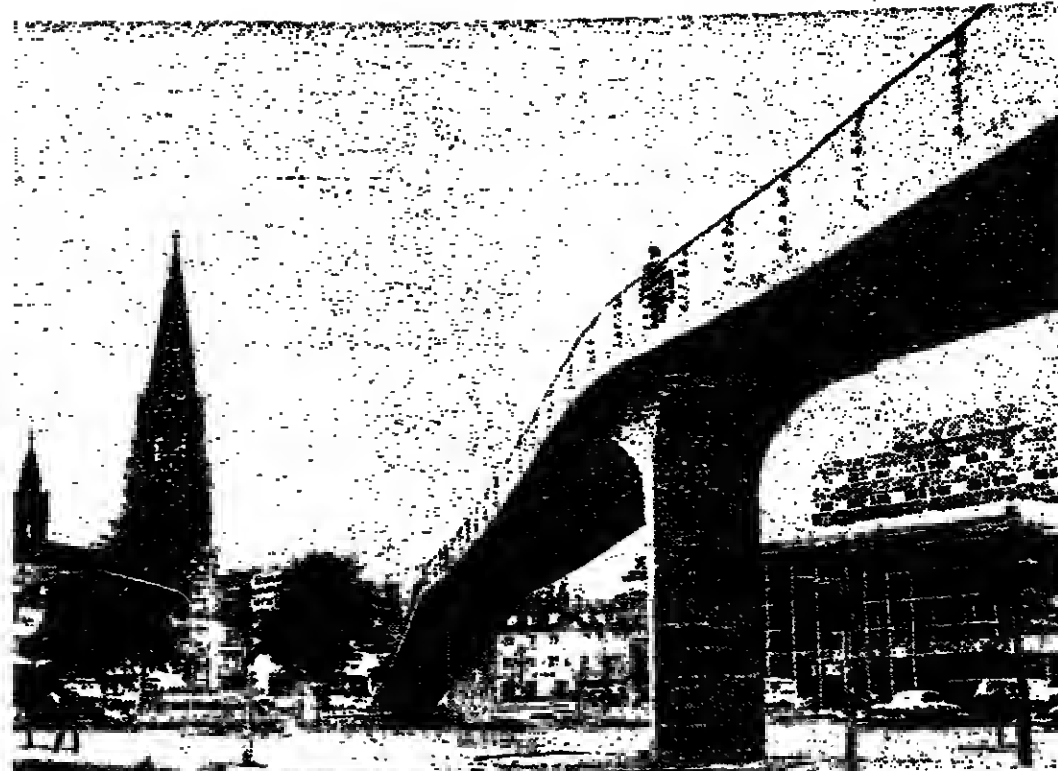
However the bulk of Scotia's profits are earned in the second six months and the board reports that "the outlook is encouraging."

"Bingo" is progressing strongly. Pleasure parks are being substantially reorganized and firm operating basis has now been created. Holidays have had record bookings. The film division's products are being generally well received and a distribution investment in North America is promising.

Hill Samuel Group plans \$20M issue

Hill Samuel Group proposes to issue in the international capital market later this month \$20 millions principal amount of bonds due 1986.

The net proceeds of the issue, which will be retained in dollars, will be used to subscribe additional share capital in the company's merchant banking subsidiary, Hill Samuel and Co. The resulting increase in the bank's capital base will enable it to expand its business, principally in the field of international banking.



Although nearly 150 yards long the deck of this prestressed concrete bridge in Freiburg, West Germany, is only just over a foot thick, a result of a "stressed ribbon" technique of construction

German surplus leaps

West Germany's basic payments surplus in September 1970 was DM95 million (\$37 millions) compared with DM357 millions (\$144 millions) in August.

In the first nine months of 1971 the basic balance showed a preliminary surplus of DM4179 millions (\$1633 million), almost unchanged from 1970.

The increase can be ascribed to a sharp rise in the September trade surplus to DM1,924 millions (\$231 millions), nearly £70 millions more than in 1970.

This trade surplus, balanced against a deficit of DM1,000 millions (\$400 millions) in September, and a deficit of 1106 millions in transfers, resulted in a current accounts surplus in September of £59 millions compared with a deficit of £41 millions in August, and a surplus of £84 millions a year earlier.

For the nine months there was a current account deficit of £133 millions (\$53 millions) a surplus of £50 millions a year earlier. —AP Don Jones.

Company briefs

Marchwell Holdings: Proposed to increase capital by creation of 4 million additional ordinary shares. Directors considering possible acquisition in cash. Small share issue and also plan increased borrowing powers.

Final results

NS Footwear: 15 pc making 25c (same). Net profit £28,358 (£23,200), tax £53,975 (£42,168).

Asbourn Investments: XIL making 3 pc (3 pc). Board is confident current year will show continued progress and share dividend total will be at least restored. Cons. net profit £65,240 (£69,248) after tax £43,967 (£45,375).

Crane's Screw (Holdings): 71 pc making 10 pc (same). Group profit £60,058 (£21,366) after tax £39,920 (£23,742).

Sterling and Dollar Areas

Investment Trust: Consolidated net income £147,140 (£147,651). Net income after tax £53,641 (£50,692). Dividend 3 pc (same) already paid.

Atomoshov Engineering Group: 19 pc making 13 pc (10 pc). Profit £10,329 against £9c.

Alcan loss up in U K

Following a drop from £56.4 millions to £52.3 millions in sales, the loss of Alcan Aluminium (UK) shot up from £164,000 to £396,000 in the six months to June 30 after an increase from £1.84 millions to £2.27 millions in the interest bill.

The directors point out that progress on the construction of the smelter at Lynemouth has again been delayed by industrial disputes. Present operating programme provides for limited production to start next spring and is reflected in the increased charge for interest.

Points from reports

Lockwoods: Foodstuffs Chairman says the current year has opened with signs of improved margins. Board confident of prospects of substantial improvement in the company's operating ability. In that event the dividend would at least be maintained. Proposed dividend on capital increased by one pence from six pence to seven pence per share.

William Heaton (Holdings): Chairman, Mr. A. Sheppard, reports that the company has been operating profitably. Board determined to pay dividends for the first time in four years.

Forbushes: Chairman, Mr. O. Strickland, says that during the 10 weeks to October 2, sales showed an increase of 16.9 per cent over the corresponding period of newspaper stoppage in 1962.

Thomas W. Ward: Mr. Arnold Carr, chairman, says the company has increased its share capital to 100 million shares in 4 shares of 25p each. The increase authorised capital by £25 millions with changes in firm capital of £10 million.

Interim results

Arshire Metal Products: St Paul (7 pc). Pre-tax £75,000 (£159,000). Directors estimate results for 1972 at £220,000 (£533,000).

Exercent Clothes: Net loss £18,463 (profit £2,038).

Bids and deals

Transmeridian Air Cargo Co. Stansted has taken over operations of British Air Ferries Co. Southend.

Galliford Bridley has acquired **F. G. Skerritt (Holdings)** for £350,000 cash.

Bids and deals

Transmeridian Air Cargo Co. Stansted bus taken over operations of British Air Ferries Co. Southend.

Galliford Brindley has acquired F. G. Skeritt (Holdings) for £350,000 cash.

CLOSING PRICES

Account November 12
Settlement November 23

<div><div>British Funds</div><div>Transport 271 271 Sec 20-25 271 271 Sec 25-30 271 271 Sec 30-35 271 271 Sec 35-40 271 271 Sec 40-45 271 271 Sec 45-50 271 271 Sec 50-55 271 271 Sec 55-60 271 271 Sec 60-65 271 271 Sec 65-70 271 271 Sec 70-75 271 271 Sec 75-80 271 271 Sec 80-85 271 271 Sec 85-90 271 271 Sec 90-95 271 271 Sec 95-100 271 271 Sec 100-105 271 271 Sec 105-110 271 271 Sec 110-115 271 271 Sec 115-120 271 271 Sec 120-125 271 271 Sec 125-130 271 271 Sec 130-135 271 271 Sec 135-140 271 271 Sec 140-145 271 271 Sec 145-150 271 271 Sec 150-155 271 271 Sec 155-160 271 271 Sec 160-165 271 271 Sec 165-170 271 271 Sec 170-175 271 271 Sec 175-180 271 271 Sec 180-185 271 271 Sec 185-190 271 271 Sec 190-195 271 271 Sec 195-200 271 271 Sec 200-205 271 271 Sec 205-210 271 271 Sec 210-215 271 271 Sec 215-220 271 271 Sec 220-225 271 271 Sec 225-230 271 271 Sec 230-235 271 271 Sec 235-240 271 271 Sec 240-245 271 271 Sec 245-250 271 271 Sec 250-255 271 271 Sec 255-260 271 271 Sec 260-265 271 271 Sec 265-270 271 271 Sec 270-275 271 271 Sec 275-280 271 271 Sec 280-285 271 271 Sec 285-290 271 271 Sec 290-295 271 271 Sec 295-300 271 271 Sec 300-305 271 271 Sec 305-310 271 271 Sec 310-315 271 271 Sec 315-320 271 271 Sec 320-325 271 271 Sec 325-330 271 271 Sec 330-335 271 271 Sec 335-340 271 271 Sec 340-345 271 271 Sec 345-350 271 271 Sec 350-35 271 271</div></div> <div><div>Commonwealth</div><div>Annuity 271 271 Sec 20-25 271 271 Sec 25-30 271 271 Sec 30-35 271 271 Sec 35-40 271 271 Sec 40-45 271 271 Sec 45-50 271 271 Sec 50-55 271 271 Sec 55-60 271 271 Sec 60-65 271 271 Sec 65-70 271 271 Sec 70-75 271 271 Sec 75-80 271 271 Sec 80-85 271 271 Sec 85-90 271 271 Sec 90-95 271 271 Sec 95-100 271 271 Sec 100-105 271 271 Sec 105-110 271 271 Sec 110-115 271 271 Sec 115-120 271 271 Sec 120-125 271 271 Sec 125-130 271 271 Sec 130-135 271 271 Sec 135-140 271 271 Sec 140-145 271 271 Sec 145-150 271 271 Sec 150-155 271 271 Sec 155-160 271 271 Sec 160-165 271 271 Sec 165-170 271 271 Sec 170-175 271 271 Sec 175-180 271 271 Sec 180-185 271 271 Sec 185-190 271 271 Sec 190-195 271 271 Sec 195-200 271 271 Sec 200-205 271 271 Sec 205-210 271 271 Sec 210-215 271 271 Sec 215-220 271 271 Sec 220-225 271 271 Sec 225-230 271 271 Sec 230-235 271 271 Sec 235-240 271 271 Sec 240-245 271 271 Sec 245-250 271 271 Sec 250-255 271 271 Sec 255-260 271 271 Sec 260-265 271 271 Sec 265-270 271 271 Sec 270-275 271 271 Sec 275-280 271 271 Sec 280-285 271 271 Sec 285-290 271 271 Sec 290-295 271 271 Sec 295-300 271 271 Sec 300-305 271 271 Sec 305-310 271 271 Sec 310-315 271 271 Sec 315-320 271 271 Sec 320-325 271 271 Sec 325-330 271 271 Sec 330-335 271 271 Sec 335-340 271 271 Sec 340-345 271 271 Sec 345-350 271 271 Sec 350-35 271 271</div></div> <div><div>Corporations and Bonds</div><div>C.C. 271 271 Sec 20-25 271 271 Sec 25-30 271 271 Sec 30-35 271 271 Sec 35-40 271 271 Sec 40-45 271 271 Sec 45-50 271 271 Sec 50-55 271 271 Sec 55-60 271 271 Sec 60-65 271 271 Sec 65-70 271 271 Sec 70-75 271 271 Sec 75-80 271 271 Sec 80-85 271 271 Sec 85-90 271 271 Sec 90-95 271 271 Sec 95-100 271 271 Sec 100-105 271 271 Sec 105-110 271 271 Sec 110-115 271 271 Sec 115-120 271 271 Sec 120-125 271 271 Sec 125-130 271 271 Sec 130-135 271 271 Sec 135-140 271 271 Sec 140-145 271 271 Sec 145-150 271 271 Sec 150-155 271 271 Sec 155-160 271 271 Sec 160-165 271 271 Sec 165-170 271 271 Sec 170-175 271 271 Sec 175-180 271 271 Sec 180-185 271 271 Sec 185-190 271 271 Sec 190-195 271 271 Sec 195-200 271 271 Sec 200-205 271 271 Sec 205-210 271 271 Sec 210-215 271 271 Sec 215-220 271 271 Sec 220-225 271 271 Sec 225-230 271 271 Sec 230-235 271 271 Sec 235-240 271 271 Sec 240-245 271 271 Sec 245-250 271 271 Sec 250-255 271 271 Sec 255-260 271 271 Sec 260-265 271 271 Sec 265-270 271 271 Sec 270-275 271 271 Sec 275-280 271 271 Sec 280-285 271 271 Sec 285-290 271 271 Sec 290-295 271 271 Sec 295-300 271 271 Sec 300-305 271 271 Sec 305-310 271 271 Sec 310-315 271 271 Sec 315-320 271 271 Sec 320-325 271 271 Sec 325-330 271 271 Sec 330-335 271 271 Sec 335-340 271 271 Sec 340-345 271 271 Sec 345-350 271 271 Sec 350-35 271 271</div></div> <div><div>Banks and Discount Houses</div><div>Alco Dis. 271 271 Alco 271 271 </div></div>

UNIT TRUST PRICES

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Breeders should get no-foal guarantee

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

In most instances, sellers took a higher view of their wares than buyers at the sale of Stallion Shares and Nominations at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, yesterday with the result that a high proportion of the lots catalogued passed unsold. This was somewhat surprising in view of the record prices made by yearlings at the recent Newmarket sales.

Before those sales David Robinson was negotiating to sell his champion sprinter, Green God, at £50,000, after the sale he put this price up another £10,000 because he said the prices of yearlings justified higher stallion fees. Jack Davis, acting for the purchasers, could not disagree and the buyers were quite happy for the deal to go through on Robinson's terms.

But can the prices of stallion fees go any higher? Yesterday, Frank Thurst gave £4,000 for a nomination to that most successful young stallion, Derrin-Do, who sired the Observer Gold Cup winner High Top among other good winners. Thurst has to pay the money whether he gets a foal or not, so the price is high.

Having landed a foal after eleven months in the mare and another 18 months rearing, the yearling sales a minimum price

of £5,000 must be received if he is to get his money back. To make a reasonable profit Thurst's yearling will have to sell for £7,000 or more. This is just one of the risks of a stud owner.

I believe it is completely unfair to have to pay a nomination fee if the mare produces nothing. Unfortunately, there is such a demand for the top stallions at the moment that a stallion owner can fill his horse several times over without giving any concessions at all. Under those circumstances a no-foal no-fee contingency would be throwing money out of the window.

Nevertheless, Mr Raymond Guest did give a no-foal no-fee contingency with Sir Ivor when that horse was standing in Ireland at 8,000 guineas. He was the exception in the top stallion league.

A few years ago it did look as if the no-foal no-fee advocates were going to win the day on the basis that you should not be

asked to pay for something you do not get. The pendulum has swung the other way since then though I was glad to see Green God coming on the market at £1,500 no-foal no-fee.

Yesterday's share in Sovereign Path, who will be 16 years old next season, made £3,000, while a nomination to My Swallow, a new arrival, made £1,500. A nomination to Red God, 12 years old next season, made £2,500, while a share in him only made £800 more at £3,800.

Corrieholm had his task considerably eased in the Sovereign Barrows Handicap Hurdle at Newbury yesterday when the second favourite, Shahar Aly, fell and interfered with Colditz. Shahar Aly was a very strong mare, order and should be noted next time out.

A fine race is promised at Newbury this afternoon for the Wintbourne Handicap Chase for four of the runners—Orient War,

Inch Arran, Osbaldeston and Black's Bridge—have excellent form. Inch Arran is making his seasonal debut, but Osbaldeston is at the top of his form. Nevertheless, my choice is Orient War because he is a real chaser and horse at his best and appears to be reaching that condition.

Almost daily chasers intended for the Hennessey Gold Cup at the end of the month are performing with credit. Last week's season's choice, staked his claim provided the ground is firm.

Yesterday's Newbury Grey Sombro was the lone victor in the Hennessey Gold Cup. He made all the running and won by a margin estimated by the judge to be more than 15 lengths. Grey Sombro's trainer, David Gifford, has now saddled 13 winners during the present National Hunt season.

Another chaser, whom much money will be heard of, was the only other victor, Country Retreat, in the Bannor Chase. It is going to be a real chaser to beat Jagab in his races before Christmas.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap—ORIENT WAR (2.30). Next best—CONCLUSION (2.0). Both at Newbury.

Newbury card

COURSE POINTERS: Size Moller and Paul Killeway are the leading jockeys with mounts today at this left-hand oval track, which has a run-in of 100 yards. The track is fast and the going is good. The weather is fine and the wind is light. This is a typical example of the nylon sole and studded boot.

SELECTIONS
1.00 The Square
1.30 Roman Law
2.00 Conclusion
2.30 Inch Arran
3.00 Osborn (nb)
3.30 Tirconall

JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS (Pool £1,698).
TOTE DOUBLE: 2.0 & 3.0. TREBLE: 1.30, 2.30 & 3.30. GOING: Firm (Hurdle) & Good to Firm (Flat).

1.00—WOOD SPEN NOVICES' HURDLE (Div. 1): 2m; winner £408 (3 runners).
101 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
102 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
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119 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
120 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

2.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
201 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
202 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
203 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
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301 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
302 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
303 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
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4.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
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402 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
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5.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
501 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
502 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
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512 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
513 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
514 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
515 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
516 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
517 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
518 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
519 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
520 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

6.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
601 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
602 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
603 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
604 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
605 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
606 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
607 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
608 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
609 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
610 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
611 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
612 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
613 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
614 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
615 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
616 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
617 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
618 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
619 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
620 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

7.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
701 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
702 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
703 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
704 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
705 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
706 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
707 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
708 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
709 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
710 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
711 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
712 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
713 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
714 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
715 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
716 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
717 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
718 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
719 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
720 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

8.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
801 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
802 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
803 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
804 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
805 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
806 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
807 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
808 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
809 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
810 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
811 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
812 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
813 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
814 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
815 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
816 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
817 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
818 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
819 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
820 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

9.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
901 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
902 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
903 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
904 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
905 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
906 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
907 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
908 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
909 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
910 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
911 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
912 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
913 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
914 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
915 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
916 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
917 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
918 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
919 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
920 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

10.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
1001 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1002 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1003 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1004 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1005 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1006 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1007 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1008 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1009 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1010 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1011 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1012 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1013 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1014 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1015 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1016 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1017 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1018 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1019 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1020 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

11.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £445 (3 runners).
1101 0-411 Miss Pilella (1) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1102 0-411 Miss Pilella (2) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1103 0-411 Miss Pilella (3) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1104 0-411 Miss Pilella (4) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1105 0-411 Miss Pilella (5) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1106 0-411 Miss Pilella (6) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1107 0-411 Miss Pilella (7) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1108 0-411 Miss Pilella (8) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1109 0-411 Miss Pilella (9) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1110 0-411 Miss Pilella (10) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1111 0-411 Miss Pilella (11) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1112 0-411 Miss Pilella (12) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1113 0-411 Miss Pilella (13) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1114 0-411 Miss Pilella (14) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1115 0-411 Miss Pilella (15) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1116 0-411 Miss Pilella (16) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1117 0-411 Miss Pilella (17) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1118 0-411 Miss Pilella (18) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1119 0-411 Miss Pilella (19) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)
1120 0-411 Miss Pilella (20) (A. Stringer) L. Kennard 6-12-5 Mr R. Smith (3)

12.00—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

